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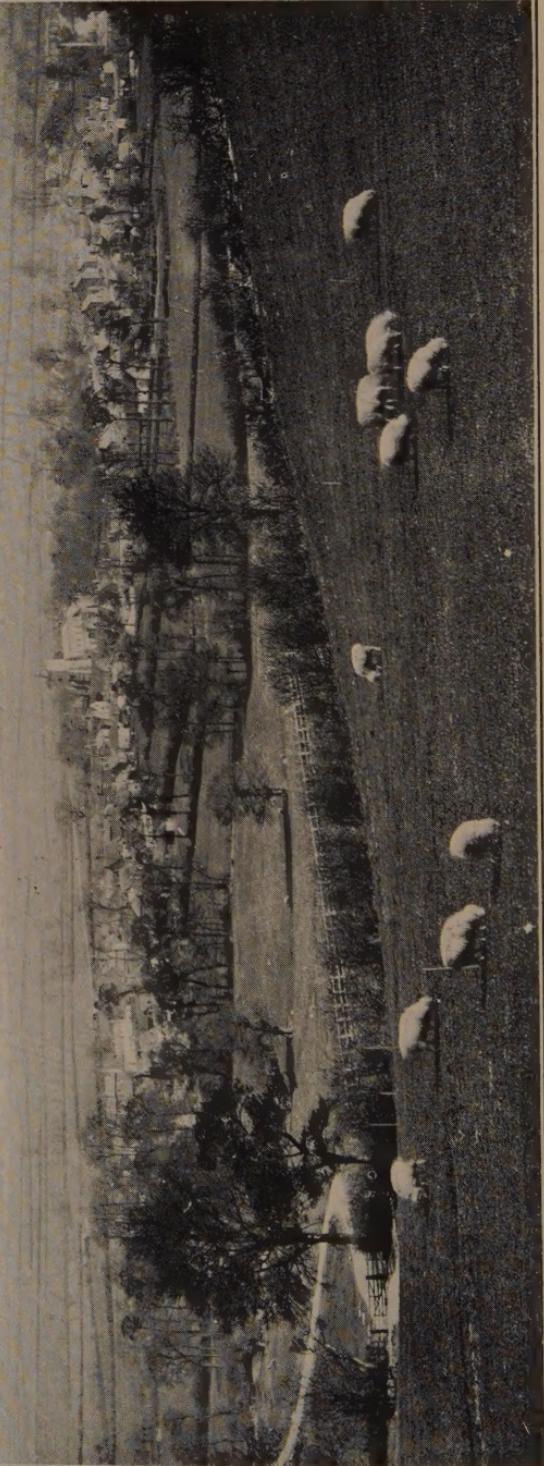
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THE VILLAGE OF WADDESDON 60 YEARS AGO.

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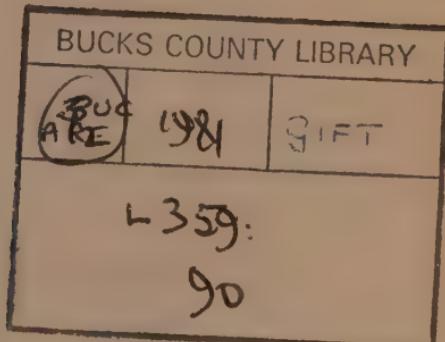
OVER WINCHENDON

BEING A SLIGHT SKETCH OF THE
HISTORY OF TWO PARISHES IN
THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

BY

C. OSCAR MORETON.

LONDON.



SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

1929.

A HISTORY OF WADDESDON
AND OVER WINCHENDON.

*"Lord, my first fruits present themselves to Thee ;
Yet not mine neither : for from Thee they came,
And must return."*

GEORGE HERBERT,

"The Dedication."

FOREWORD.

Very little need be written by me but I wish as Rector of Waddesdon and Vicar of Over Winchendon, to use my opportunity of welcoming this exceedingly interesting and valuable account of our Parish.

We are indeed grateful to the Rev. C. O. Moreton for this lasting piece of work for Waddesdon. Such a book did not exist, and from my earliest arrival here in 1921, I felt that I must look out for someone capable of writing an interesting and accurate account of those who carried on in the days that are past, and to describe the place as it then was.

Mr. Moreton undertook this arduous task at my request, and with much diffidence. We are most grateful to him for making it now possible for every Parishioner to possess a quite reliable account of his Church and Parish and Village.

It is a very happy point about the book that it is written with the fullest approval of the Parochial Church Council, and is now owned by them.

GEORGE DIXON.

Waddesdon Rectory.

INTRODUCTION.

This book is written that those who live in the two parishes might know more about the history of their forefathers, who through long centuries ploughed in the same fields and worshipped in the same Church. Yet it is hoped that many who live beyond the bounds of the parish, and indeed of "the Vale," may glean something of interest from a history, which though fragmentary, helps to preserve some records of English rural life which might otherwise be lost. More need not be said except that the work of preparation has been made possible by the kind assistance of many friends.

First and foremost I have to thank the Rector of Waddesdon for providing me with a task so congenial and for allowing me the necessary leisure to collect information.

The book goes forward with the knowledge and approval of the Lord Bishop of Oxford to whom I am indebted for much kindly help and advice.

There are many whose help I gratefully acknowledge in gathering material for this work. Especially my thanks are due to Mr. E. Hollis Curator of the Bucks County Museum, Aylesbury to whom I have turned for help in almost every difficulty; to the Rev. C. W. Foster, Canon of

Lincoln, for his assistance in the work of searching the episcopal records ; to Sir Alfred Welby for many valuable suggestions ; to Mr. G. Eland for kindly placing his library at my disposal ; to Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield for the loan of the manuscript history of the Delafield family as far as it concerns Westcott and Waddesdon ; to the Churchwarden Mr. T. G. Goss ; to the authorities of the Waddesdon Estate Office, and to the farmers of both parishes who in furnishing many field names have suffered me long and patiently ; and last of all to those parishioners of Waddesdon who have themselves inspired this task and whom I have always counted it a privilege to serve.

Wherever possible full references have been given. A few quotations have been made from recent works and where this has been done I desire to express my indebtedness both to authors and publishers for the necessary permission to quote. In such cases the name of the publishers is given in a footnote. A full list of authorities consulted will be found printed in the Appendix at the end of the book.

That we are able to publish the book in its present form is due to the very generous assistance of three subscribers—Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., Lord Herbert Scott and Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield of New York. Through their kind-

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ness we hope that the cost of the book has been brought within the means of most of the parishioners.

C. OSCAR MORETON.

Lacey Green Vicarage.
Buckinghamshire.

Feast of the Holy Name, August, 1929.

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PART I.

GROUND AND BACKGROUND.

CHAPTER I.

ORIGINS.

"For thou shalt be in league
with the stones of the field."

THE BOOK OF JOB, Ch. 5, v. 23.

There are two ways of writing the history of a parish. It is possible to collect and classify all the available evidence which comes to us from a written or documentary source, and beginning with the earliest trustworthy information, to weave the story of the passing years. Or we may examine the material which lies around us, draw our conclusions, and work our way back, step by step, towards the beginning. In this book an attempt has been made to combine these two methods. Its object is to show that history may be gathered not only from old papers and books, but from stones and brooks, from the gardens and fields in which we dig, and from the names and faces of the men and women who live in the same parish and share with us the same life of work and worship.

PLACE NAMES.

It is a remarkable coincidence that the names of the two parishes dealt with in this book, and of their three hamlets—Westcott, Woodham and Warmstone—should all begin with the same letter. Such place names are about all that is left to-day

to remind us of those first settlers of the West Saxon tribe who made their home in this district. There was a "Bica," who settled at Beachendon, and gave his name to the hill on which the farm now stands, and to the "Bican broc" nearby. Warmstone was the farm of Wærmod," or of "Wær mund." Collett or Collick was the house of "Cola."

There are over twenty different recorded spellings of the word "Waddesdon." In the Domesday Survey it appears as "Votesdone." Most of the earlier spellings give the letter "T" in preference to "D" in the first syllable of the word.

Lipscomb has suggested that the name of the parish may be derived from "wode," a wood, and "don," a hill.¹ He also refers to the suggestion made by Browne Willis that the village may have been named from a small brook called the "Wade," which rises to the south of Warmstone, and which further on forms part of the boundary between the parishes of Waddesdon and Over Winchendon. More probable is the explanation offered by Mr. Isaac Taylor that in the early days of the Anglo-Saxon settlements a certain individual named "Wott" gave his name both to the brook and the hill.² Probably, also, the name is preserved in that of "Watbridge"—a farm which

¹ Lipscomb, Part II, p. 463.

² Buckinghamshire Place Names, Vol. II, p. 138.

lies just over the boundary, in the parish of Ashendon.

The earliest known mention of the parish of Over Winchendon is in the reign of Ethelred II, and is found in the records of St. Frideswide's Monastery, where (*circa* 1004) the name is given as "Yincandum," and as "Wincandon." In the Domesday Survey it occurs as "Witchende."

In the sixteenth century the name was sometimes spelt, as it is still often pronounced, "Winchingdon." The word is probably derived from the old English "Winecan-tun," i.e., "Wineca's Hill."¹

SITUATION.

A glance at the map will show that the county of Buckinghamshire is drained by two rivers—the Ouse and the Thames. The hills round Quainton, Pitchcott and Whitchurch, which throw a rough barrier across the two halves of the county, are the watershed between these two rivers. The parishes of Waddesdon and Over Winchendon lie to the south of these hills, and are included in the Thames basin. Two of the tributaries of this river have their source in the hills around Waddesdon. A small brook, which rises in the neighbourhood of Binwell Lane farm, joins another one from Doddershall and Ovinghill and finds its way eventually into the river Ray. The eastern side of the

¹ Buckinghamshire Place Names, Vol. II, p. 112.

parish of Waddesdon is encircled by the river Thame, which rises in the Quainton and Pitchcott hills and, passing round the corner of Sheepcot Hill, forms the boundary of the Waddesdon and Winchendon parishes to the south. The Beachendon brook joins the Thame just before it reaches Nether Winchendon. The stream, known in pre-Norman days as "Wottesbroke," and later as the "Wade," and which rises to the South of Warmstone, flows round the foot of Windmill Hill, down Long Meadow, past Watbridge Farm, and eventually joins the Thame at Notley Abbey.

The village of Waddesdon stands some 350 feet above sea level, and lies on the old Roman Akeman Street, six miles to the north-west of the market-town of Aylesbury. It is one of the villages of "the Vale"—a name which for many centuries seems to have been applied to the fertile tract of country which extends from the town of Buckingham to the foot of the Chiltern Hills. The fat grazing lands of the plain consist of stiff clays, often of great thickness, which pass in places to a depth of over 500 feet. It is this feature which accounts for the absence of fresh-water springs.

In ancient times the site of a village was determined very largely by the presence of an available water supply. And so it is that Waddesdon, like so many of the villages of this district, is situated on the lower slopes of one of those

well-worn limestone hills which break into the plain, and form one of the most important and attractive features of the Vale of Aylesbury. The village to-day obtains its water from the Chiltern Hill Water Supply, but there are still living inhabitants of Waddesdon who can remember the days when all drinking water had to be carried from Spring Hill—a distance of some half a mile from the village.

THE SOIL.

If we were to travel by rail from London to Brackley we should enter the county of Buckinghamshire at Rickmansworth and, travelling in a north-westerly direction, we should cover practically the whole length of the county. We could not fail to notice the marked change of scenery after leaving Wendover. The beechwoods and the bare chalk hills give place to the flat pastures of Central and North Bucks. So exclusively is this part of the country given over to dairy-farming, that the railway from Oxford to Bletchley is sometimes known as “the Milky Way.”

To understand what is meant by a geological period, it is well to remind ourselves that the surface of the earth’s crust was not always as it is to-day. Oceans have flowed over what is now dry land, whole continents have subsided, and new ones have been raised from ocean beds. Professor Geikie compares the soils and rocks with which geology deals to the records out of which the

historian writes the chronicles of a nation.¹ The long ages of the earth's existence have been divided by geologists into periods, each with its characteristic vegetable or animal life, and separated from each other by marked disturbances.

The escarpment of the Chiltern Hills, with its outlying belt of gault, which disappears before reaching Aylesbury, belongs to a period known in geology as the Cretaceous System—so called because its most conspicuous member is a thick mass of white chalk. But the period which concerns us here is known as the Jurassic, being named after the Jura Mountains, where it is especially well represented. To the north-west of Aylesbury the rocks are older, and belong to this Jurassic system. In central Bucks. these Jurassic rocks consist of clays with outcrop hills of Portland stone. The following are represented in the Waddesdon district, and may be classified as follows:—

JURASSIC SYSTEM	PURBECK BEDS	
	UPPER OOLITE	{ PORTLAND BEDS KIMMERIDGE CLAY
	MIDDLE OOLITE	{ AMPHILL CLAY OXFORD CLAY

The three clays mentioned above often merge into one another, and it is sometimes only possible to divide them by the fossils which they contain.

The Oxford clay, near the surface, is of a yellowish colour. In this locality it was at one time well exposed in the Doddershall brickyard,

¹ "Geology," by Sir A. Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S., p. 7.

near to Quainton Road Station. The yellow bricks from this yard have been used in building the farmhouse by Raghall Station, and various cottages at Westcott. The western part of the Waddesdon parish, from Woodham to Westcott, belongs to this division.

The Ampthill clay is represented only by a narrow strip, which starts at Quainton and, following the line of the tramway to Westcott, passes to Dorton and Ickford.

The village of Waddesdon and the part of the parish bounded by Quainton and Fleet Marston, lie on the Kimmeridge clay. This is often of a bituminous nature, and is either of a dark or a dull grey colour. It is well exposed at Hartwell, where it has been used for making bricks.

The hills to the south of Waddesdon belong to the same geological formation as those of Ashendon, Brill, Quainton and Pitchcott. They consist of Portland sand and Portland stone, which is usually of a rubbly nature, and contains an abundance of pebbles and fossils. Most of these hills are capped with Purbeck marls, and there is some trace of these in the field near the old oak tree at the top of Cat Lane, on Coney Hill.

CHAPTER II.

CONCERNING BOUNDARIES.

“ Remove not the ancient landmark,
which thy fathers have set.”

THE BOOK OF PROVERBS, Ch. 22, v. 28.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Buckingham, like the neighbouring counties of Berkshire and Bedford, was divided for the purposes of administration into areas called “hundreds.”

ORIGIN OF THE HUNDREDS.

These territorial divisions were of ancient origin, and are believed to be the oldest in the country. They correspond to the Danish “wapentakes” in the counties of North and East Anglia. The origin of the hundreds is probably to be traced to the early days of the Saxon settlements, when each family of the district sent representatives to a gathering which met on an appointed day to discuss the affairs of war, to settle disputes, and to administer justice. It is not known with any certainty whether the hundreds were based on the number of representatives sent up to the moot, or upon the approximate number of hides of land. In either case, the original basis had long since been lost sight of by the time of the Norman Conquest.

When, in 1086, the Domesday Commissioners had completed their survey, the county of Buckingham was divided into eighteen hundreds. Many of these were very small, and some had fragments separated from the main portion. The hundred of "Votesdone," for instance, was divided by an arm of the neighbouring hundred of Ashendon. It included Woodham, Westcott, Waddesdon, Fleet Marston, Quarrendon, Middle and East Claydon, Hogshaw and Granborough, but not Quainton or North Marston. The explanation of this division is probably to be found in the ownership of the land in very early times. At a later period the smaller hundreds were grouped together, and "Ashendon," "Ixhill," and "Waddesdon" formed the Ashendon Hundred.

THE PARISH.

With the conversion of the Anglo-Saxon tribes to Christianity came the formation of dioceses, and the establishment of the parochial system. It is possible that in continental lands the origin of the parish may go back to pre-Christian times.¹ In this country, at any rate, one man—Theodore of Tarsus—was mainly responsible for the introduction of the system. The work of portioning out the diocese into parishes is one which could only have been established gradually, and at first, especially in the North, there were still large tracts

¹ See H. O. Wakeman, "History of the Church of England," p. 47, Note 1.

of country that were without a building for worship or a person responsible for the cure of souls. We can only guess at the way in which the parish boundaries were originally marked out. Taking the village and the manor as a centre, the boundaries would probably in many cases be indicated by the course of ditches and streams; sometimes they would follow the line of ancient roads or trackways; in places where no natural or obvious landmarks existed, trees were often planted at intervals to mark the parish bounds.

BEATING THE BOUNDS.

As time went on it became more and more necessary to preserve the exact bounds of the parish. This was especially necessary at a time when much of the land was open and unenclosed, and so there sprung up the custom of what is called "the beating of the bounds." Once a year, on one or more of the three days which precede the Feast of the Ascension, a procession formed of clergy, church wardens and parishioners, and headed by a crucifer, went round the bounds of the parish. These days were known as "gang days," or "rogation days." The older name is still preserved in the neighbouring parish of Edgcote, where the first of these days is still called "Gang Monday." In an age when no ordnance maps were available, these regular perambulations were necessary, if for no other reason, at least for the avoidance of disputes. How necessary



1ST DAY.

BEATING THE BOUNDS.

OPENING SERVICE ON THE ROADSIDE NEAR "STAPLEFIELD,"
WHERE THE FIRST CROSS IS DUG IN THE TURF.



2ND DAY.

BEATING THE BOUNDS.

CUTTING A CROSS ON AN OLD OAK NEAR HAM MEADOW.

they were only those perhaps can judge who have actually made the journey for themselves on foot. In the course of time ancient barriers are removed, trees grow old and disappear, and water courses sometimes dry up, or are diverted into different channels. For instance, at a certain point along the Waddesdon bounds, there is a field near to Common Leys Farm known as "Long Meadow." Here the parish boundary winds in and out through the pasture, following the course of an ancient brook. But some fifty years ago the stream was diverted from its original course by the re-draining of the land. There exist to-day only the faintest traces of the old brook, and in some places these have altogether disappeared. It is difficult enough to follow the boundary line, even with the aid of an ordnance map, and the only sure indications are the crosses which are dug in the turf at the Rogationtide processions.

In the parish of Waddesdon the bounds are now beaten every seven years. The distance covered is over forty miles, and it takes two days to complete the circuit of the parish. On the first day the meeting place is at a point where a stream crosses the Quainton Road. After a short service a cross is dug in the turf by the roadside. According to the old custom, the youngest boy of the party is then held upside-down and beaten—apparently to help him to remember the occasion, and to enable him to follow the route in years to

come, when the older generation will have passed away. The party then proceeds by way of Staplefield, Blackgrove, and Sheepcot Hill. In the neighbourhood of Eythrope the river Thame for some distance forms the boundary of the parish. Here, at one point, it is necessary to have a boat in readiness in order to cross the stream and follow the bounds along the southern bank. After rounding Beachendon, the route strikes northwards and, climbing up over the hill, passes the edge of a wood called "the Wilderness" and down to the foot of the Avenue, to a point where the Waddesdon brook emerges out of Mortimer's Close. Here the journey is resumed on the following day. The route followed is taken from the directions of a small manuscript book, which is at present carefully preserved by Mr. Herbert Rose, of Eythrope Farm.

The Churchwardens' account book shows that "perambulations" were held in the following years:—1693, 1702, 1706, 1709, 1715, 1718, 1726, 1735, 1768, 1794, 1805, 1818, 1844, and 1860. The amount spent on these occasions varied from one to thirteen pounds. The following is the entry for the year 1702:—

	£	s.	d.
"Spent at ye Perambulation ...	02	07	06
Pd. for bringing a Boat ...		01	00
Pd. ye Pioneers ...		06	06"

The last occasion when the bounds were beaten was on Rogation Monday and Tuesday, 1928.

OVER WINCHENDON PARISH BOUNDS.

This old custom has not survived in the parish of Over Winchendon, but this is perhaps the place to mention an ancient account of the boundaries of the Winchendon Church Manor. The description is found in a number of charters which once belonged to the Priory of St. Frideswides, Oxford. The following is from a copy of the Foundation Charter of Ethelred made towards the end of the thirteenth century. It is concerned with the restoration of the Priory Church which had been burnt down when the Danes were massacred.

“ 1004. Charta Ethelredi Regis de Monasterio Dec. 7, S. Frideswydæ, Oxon., restaurando.”

“ Limites terre de Winchendon.”

“ Yis beth ye X hide londe ymere in to Winchendon’, arest of asshulfeswell” in to byridyk, of ye dyk on hundredede trwe, of ye trwe in twam more, of ye more in to ye hevedlond, of ye hevedlond in to twam welle y rithie, of ye rithie¹ in to bichenbrok, of yat brok in to tame strem & langs tame strem to Ebbeslade, of ye slade to Merewelle, fro Merewelle to Rugslawe, fro ye lawe to ye foul putte, fro ye putte to Rusbrok, fro

1. The word “rithie” was an Anglo Saxon word for a stream. It is worth noticing that 8 out of the 14 names mentioned here have to do with running water.

Rusbrok to Wottisbrok, fro Wottisbrok in to Asshulfeswell'.”

The “tame streme,” “bichenbrok” and “wottisbrok” are the only names in this list of places which can be identified to-day, although “foul putte,” or “fulan pitte,” may have some connection with the Decoy in the parish. It is clear that the “Rusbrok,” or “rise broce,”¹ must have been the stream which flows through the East, West and Long Meadows.

The parish of Winchendon at the time of the Domesday Survey included two manors, each of ten hides of land. One of these belonged to Walter Giffard—the other to the Canons of Saint Frideswide. From the above account it seems that the Church Manor was the most easterly of the two, and therefore its northern, eastern and southern boundaries would probably coincide with those of the parish to-day.

FIELD AND FURLONG.

If in the early days of this country the hundreds and the wapentakes represented the unit of the social life, if the dioceses and parishes were the territorial divisions chosen by the Church, the field and the furlong very soon became the enclosed and treasured possessions of the individual country

1. *Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Frideswide.* Vol. I, pp. 2 and 3.

2. There are other repetitions of the Manor boundaries which show variations in spelling of the names mentioned in this list. “*Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Frideswide.*” Vol. I, pp. 6 and 7. Vol. II pp. 189 and 190.

labourer. The ground which he tilled meant more to him than even the house in which he lived, for that was only a hut of wattle and mud, and had frequently to be pulled down and rebuilt.

The demand for "three acres and a cow" is a very old cry. It has been pointed out by the Rev. Isaac Taylor, in his book on "Words and Places," that England is pre-eminently a land of enclosures, and that the landscape of the English countryside is unrecognisable on the Continent.¹ It is true that the system of enclosures began as late as the fifteenth century, but long before then exclusiveness and the love of privacy had been one of the marked features of English character. In Saxon days each man had his furlongs of land in the common field, which he was allowed to cultivate on those days of the week when he was not actually engaged on work for his lord. Often he had also a small close of sufficient size to provide pasture for a cow. It has always been the ambition of the English country labourer to have a plot of land, however small, whether field, allotment or garden, which he could call his own. This instinct is very deeply rooted in the English people, and it is found not only among the Anglo-Saxon settlers, but may be traced back to the days of Celtic Britain.

There are many words or terminations of words among our English place names which mark the

¹ See Chap. VII, p. 83, etc.

idea of enclosure. The word "field" is itself allied to the word "fold," and was applied originally to a clearing in the forest in which trees had been felled.

In our own parishes the following field names suggest the idea of enclosed land :—

<i>Example.</i>	<i>Word.</i>	<i>Derivation.</i>
" Old Park "	park	A.S. "pearroc" an enclosed ground.
" Blackington "	-ton	A.S., "tun," an enclosure.
" Great Bury "	bury	A fortified enclosure.
" Rain Close "	rain	An old dialect word for a strip of land or boundary.
" Green Pen "	pen	M.E., "pennen," to fasten, a fastened in place.
" Moor Close "	close	M.E., "closen," to shut in.
" Pightle "	pightle	An enclosure.
" Hospital Piece "	piece	O.F., "piece," a portion.
" Great Brickle "	brickle	M.Du., a fragment.
" Yardland "	yard	A.S., "yeard," a place girded round.

This is by no means a complete list, but it will help to show that long before there was any thought of a system of enclosing land for the development of agriculture, the idea of an enclosed plot for every honest labourer was already an established ideal.

CHAPTER III.

FIELD NAMES.

"For out of olde feldes, as men seith,
Cometh al this newe corn fro yeer to yere;
And out of olde bokes, in good feith,
Cometh al this newe science that men lere."

CHAUCER, "PARLEMENT OF FOULES" 11, 21—25.

The mention of the origin of enclosures and fields leads to a consideration of their names. The study of field names is one of much interest and often throws light on the history of a parish.

It has been a pleasant, though not by any means an easy task to collect the names of fields in the two parishes with which this book is concerned. They will be found printed on the map which accompanies this book. Wherever it has been possible to discover an older name or an older spelling, this has been written in different characters under the present-day name, and the date of the source from which it has been taken has been put in brackets. In this map, therefore, the date represents the earliest known mention of the field name. It has not been found possible within the limits of this book to give all references. Perhaps it will be sufficient to say that most of the old names have been gathered either from deeds and papers concerned with the transfer of property

and the manorial court rolls, or from the various calendars of ancient documents published by the Public Record Office.

It is always a good thing to preserve some record of the names of fields; for old names are frequently forgotten, and sometimes they are changed or eventually disappear. Property changes hands, and the names of fields are not always given in the deed of transfer. In any parish it will usually be found that a large number of the fields have been named either from their shape or position, or have been called by the names of their owners.

NAMES OF ANCIENT ORIGIN.

There are always a large number of common names, such as, "Dairy Ground," "The Ploughing," "Cow House Meadow," etc., which are of no particular interest, but in most parishes, in addition to these there will be found also names of ancient origin. An examination of the field names on the accompanying map will show that many are at least three or four hundred years old, and some few are still more ancient. For instance, there is a field on the borders of Over Winchendon parish now known as "Ten Acres," but formerly as "Caddle Combe Meadow." The adjoining field on the other side of the parish boundary also bears the same name. They lie together in a hollowed corner of the hills, and the

name undoubtedly carries us back to the days of Celtic Britain. "Combe" is a Celto-Saxon word for a bowl-shaped valley, and occurs in other local place names, such as, "Wycombe." The word "Caddle" is also of Celtic origin. It contains the idea of disorder or confusion, but is here probably a corruption of the old Welsh surname "Cadwal."¹

OWNERS' NAMES.

A list of the field names taken from the map shows that a large number of the fields have been called after the names of their owners. Out of forty-eight names belonging to this class there are twenty-six which are unknown in the parish to-day.

- (i) Some of these undoubtedly carry us back to pre-Reformation times, such as—"Mag's Mead,"² "Gullatt's; Furlong" (often in this neighbourhood pronounced "furlang"), "Ayles' Close," "Whitchurch's Close," "Knapps Oak Ploughing" "Elder Stubbs," "Neydons" and "Betty Bens."
- (ii) There are other names which are found in the Church Registers, but are not known in the neighbourhood to-day, such, for instance, are: "Bull's Headland," "Gouges Hill," Montague Close," and "Acome's Hedge." "Main's Hill" reminds us that a branch of the Mayne family of Dinton once held land in the Winchendon Parish.
- (iii) And lastly, there are fields named after families

¹ Cf. "Surnames," by E. Weekly, p. 255.

² But "Mag" here may be the old Gaulish word "mag," a field.

still found in the parish—"Cowper's Piece," "Fennimore's Piece" (pronounced, and often written "Vennimore") "Grace's Mead," and "Rose's Cowleys."

POSITION AND SHAPE.

It frequently happens that a field is named from its position or shape. There is a group of names which suggests a ridge formation. Two or three fields in the Waddesdon parish are called "The Butts." The word "butte" is an obsolete dialect word for a mound, hillock, or parallel formation. The New English Dictionary defines it as "one of the parallel divisions of a ploughed field contained between two parallel furrows, called also a 'ridge,' or 'rig.'" The Saxon word "rig" is contained in such names as "Saltridge"—a field on the borders of the Quainton parish. There is also another Anglo-Saxon word "hlinc," which means a ridge, and gives such names as "The Linces," and "Linces Piece."

There are many other fields which owe their name to their position, such as "Wykeham Bottom," or "The Slad," from the Anglo-Saxon "slæd," a strip of greensward. Two particularly interesting names belong to this group.

At the top of Cat Lane, nearby the old oak, there is a ploughed field, formerly known as "Late Skiptons," but now generally called "Lewloll Ploughing." At the bottom corner of this field is

a small pasture known as "Lewloll" (I reproduce the word as it is pronounced). The word is apparently derived from the Anglo-Saxon "lew," sheltered or warm (*c.f.*, our word "lukewarm") and possibly from the Norse "holl," a hill; thus suggesting, as is actually the case, a sheltered hollow on the hillside.

Another name of interest is the word "Hadluck." This field lies tucked away in the extreme far corner of the Winchendon parish, against the river Thame. The earliest mention of the name in the manorial court rolls is in 1553.¹ It is described as meadow land situated in a pasture called "Bechyndon" held by Thomas Bradley. The name is there spelt "Hudlake," the last two vowels being interchanged. Assuming that the local pronunciation of to-day represents the original, the word would seem to be connected with the M.E. "Halk," a corner, and its position certainly suggests this explanation of its origin.

NATURE AND COLOUR OF GROUND.

Another class of field names are those suggested by the nature or colour of the ground. In this group we might put such names as "Redlands," "Golden Sheets," and "Blackpitte." "Lousy Furlong" and "Moor Close" are self-explanatory. "Clotty Mead," which is probably to be identified with the field now called "Cloe

¹ Add Charters, B.M. 18147.

Lodge," refers to the rough and lumpy nature of the ground. The word breach, an opening or fallow land, is found in the names "The Brake," and "Brachefield." Near to Westcott Gap there is a field called "The Seche," and the land on either side of this boundary was at one time known as "The Quainton Seche." The word "seche" (A.S., sic, M.E., siche) suggests marshy land. The New English Dictionary gives a reference from a book published in 1684 which describes a siche as "a small current of water that uses to be dry in the Summer."

ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Very frequently animals and plants have given their names to fields, such as "Hog Warren," "Coney Hill," "Garlick Hill," "Thistle-ditch Furlong," "Truly Thorn," "Briar Hill," "Bean Furlong," and many others. Sometimes an obsolete word is preserved, as in "Severidge," from "sieve" or "seave," an old English word for a rush. "Drunken Meadow" is said to have derived its name, not from the marshy nature of the ground, but from the fact that the Darnel grass which grew there was believed to make the cattle which grazed upon it giddy. The corner of a field called "New Meadow," at Eythrope, is known as "Goose Eye." "Eye" here is probably from "ey," an island (as in the first syllable of "Eythrope"). This bit of land, which no doubt at

one time was surrounded by water, seems to have been a place where geese were kept.

PARISH HISTORY.

Some field names help to recall the history of the parish, such as, "Gipsey Bottom," "Kouchway Bushes," "Gallows Hill," and "Sherriff's Close." Others mark the site of old buildings, such as "Great Bury," "Little Bury," "Cloe Lodge," "Hoddy Houses" (from the M.Dan. "Hodde," a hut) "Inning Pens" (from A.S., "inning," a dwelling). "Hospital Piece" is described in a deed of 1831 as "an ancient close in which stood the '7 starrings'"—i.e., "The Crown and Seven Stars" inn. The building itself no longer stands, but the orchard in which it stood still remains. "Mill Ground" marks the site of a mediæval water mill which was held by Wallingford Priory previous to 1291.¹ There was a mill at Eythrope as late as 1640, owned by Thomas East.²

CHURCH LAND.

There is the land which at one time or another has belonged to the Church. Hence we get such names as "Parson's Close," "Gosbourne"—probably a corruption of Godes bourne; but the word may be derived from Godes barne, for in a deed of 1692 it is spelt "gosbarne." The field called "Priors Close" probably formed part of

¹ Cf. Victoria History IV, p. 111.

² Cf. Par: Registers. Burials.

the land which, until the Reformation was held by the Priory of Bicester. There was also, in 1549, a "Priors Furlong," which was granted to Henry Tanner and Thomas Bocher, and is described as a strip of land on the North Field of Waddesdon, in size half an acre and one rood. Lipscomb says that it was formerly given for the maintenance of a lamp in Waddesdon Church,¹ i.e., for a lamp to burn perpetually in the sanctuary.

NO MAN'S LAND.

Odd pieces of land were sometimes known as "Jack land," or "No Man's land." The corner piece of Kingswood which stands at the junction of the Grendon and Bicester cross-roads is called "No Man's Hook," and earlier as "No Man's Wood."² This does not now belong to Waddesdon parish, though apparently it did in Lipscomb's day, for he says, "No Man's Hook, a small angle of the wood near Rosamond's Way, was not said to belong to Waddesdon until the inclosure of the open fields, when a 'new qualitying,' as it is called by the farmers, took place of the lands, and it was then attached to, or included in Waddesdon."³

¹ Part II, p. 492.

² See illustration of Elizabethan map.

³ Part II, p. 488, Note 3.

UNKNOWN DERIVATION.

Lastly there are a few names which seem to evade all attempts to discover their origin ; such as, "Graters," "Withers," "Bantsell," "Thirton Hill" (sometimes spelt "Thurdon") and "Stepnell"—formerly known as "Stignill."

In the Appendix there is given a list of old field names which have not yet been identified.

PART II.

THE LONG VOICE OF TIME.

CHAPTER IV.

BEFORE THE NORMANS CAME.

“Never was there wail more
In this island

Since that the easterns hither,
Angles and Saxons,
Up became.
Over the broad brine
Britain they sought
Smiting with lances
The Welsh they conquered
The earls harrowed
The earth gotten.”

ODE ON ATHELSTAN'S VICTORY AFTER THE BATTLE OF BRUNANBURGH, 937.

The oldest traces of human civilization to be found in this locality are the terrace formations on the hills at Over Winchendon known as “The Linces.”

THE NEOLITHIC RACE.

These carry us back to a time when this island had not long been separated from the mainland of Europe. The tribes then living among the hills of Southern Britain were of a non-Aryan stock and were akin to some of the present-day hill tribes of India. These Neolithic people were long-headed, short of stature, with swarthy complexion, dark curly hair and dark eyes. They were essentially an agricultural race. Not only were they the first to domesticate such

animals as the dog, the ox, the horse, the sheep, and the pig, but they introduced—what was of far-reaching consequence to the human race—the cultivation of fruits, wheat, barley and millet. They made their home always in the hills.

TERRACE CULTIVATION.

Mr. Gomme points out that their system of terrace cultivation was the opposite of that employed by the Aryan races which followed them.¹ These Celts and Saxons made their home in the valleys; they ploughed the rich lands of the vale and sowed their corn as far up the slopes of the hillsides as the rough wooden hand-plough could work the soil. The hills themselves were given over to the grazing of sheep and cattle. The men of the New Stone Age, probably because of the difficulty of occupying the thickly wooded valleys, built their settlements on the top of the hills, fortified them with a stockade, and cultivated their corn on the hillsides by means of an artificially constructed terrace formation.

There are many of these terraces to be met with among the Sussex Downs and Chiltern Hills and we find traces of this formation in two fields at Over Winchendon. The best example is in a long and narrow field, known as "The Linces," which adjoins "The Great Field" of the Model Farm to the South West. There are six terraces

¹ cf. "The Village Community," p. 73.

or ridges on the hillside, three of which run the whole length of the field. The height of the steps varies from four to twelve feet, and the breadth of the terraces averages twenty-five feet. There are also traces of the same formation in front of the "Linces" farmhouse in a field called "Home Close."

THE GOIDEELS.

The Neolithic people were succeeded eventually by Celtic invaders with whom they very largely intermarried. These people were called Goidels. They were a tall, fair-haired, short-headed race who buried their dead, not in oval, but in round-shaped barrows, and invented bronze instruments to replace the flints used by their predecessors.

It is characteristic of the Bronze Age that it introduced to the craftsman a material which could be moulded instead of hewn. The earliest form of bronze celt was of the flat type, the end of the blade being embedded in the haft; but in the later varieties usually met with in this country the celt was socketed at one end, the wooden shaft being carefully fitted into the bronze socket. It is to this later type that the five celts which were found at Lodge Hill, Waddesdon, belong. Varying in length from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, they were found lying together and were dug up in the year 1855. They were the property of Edward

LINCOLN FIELD OVER WINGFIELD SHOWING RIBBED FORMATION



Stone, Esq. An engraving showing the celts was made, a copy of which may be seen at the Aylesbury Museum.

ROMANS AND BRYTHONIC CELTS.

By the time the Romans had arrived in Britain the Goidels had been driven northwards and westwards by a second wave of Celtic invaders who had crossed over from Gaul. These Brythons were a dolichocephalic or long-headed race, with blue eyes and dark hair. In contrast to the Goidels they made their weapons of iron.

Up to the present the only objects which have been discovered in our parishes belonging to the late Celtic Age are two copper coins dug up in a field on the Model Farm at Over Winschendon. Both belong to the reign of Constantius. One was minted in London about 324, the other is dated 335-7. Both are in the possession of Mr. W. Franklin of Waddesdon.

ROMAN AND BRITISH ROADS.

The Romans have left in their roads an enduring memorial of their occupation of Britain. Of the two roads which intersect the parish of Waddesdon, one is of Roman, the other probably of British origin.

The road from Carter's Lane to the Lodge at Waddesdon cross roads seems to be part of an ancient British trackway. It has been pointed

out that this road began near to the fork of the Claydon brook, close to Granborough Road Station.¹ It passed by way of the boundary between the Quainton and Oving parishes into Carter's Lane and eventually joined the Pitchcott-Waddesdon Road. At this point it branched off in two directions, one following the bridle road to Hardwicke, and the other proceeding by way of Waddesdon Station to the Akeman Street. Its ancient character seems to be attested by the fact that for the greater part of its distance it follows the boundary line between various parishes.

Wherever possible the Romans made use of existing British trackways. The Icknield Street, or way of the Iceni, is almost certainly of British origin. It follows the line of the escarpment on the lower slopes of the Chiltern Hills. To the west of Tring it was joined by a Roman road from St. Albans, which was called by the Saxons "Akeman Street." This road passes by way of Aylesbury, Waddesdon, Bicester and Cirencester to Bath—a city which is stated in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was called by the Angles "Ake-manscester."

"Here was Edgar,
ruler of Angles,
in full assembly,
hallowed king
at the old city,
Akemanscester,
but it the islanders
beorns, by another word
name Bath."²

¹ Victoria History, Vol. II, p. 4.

² "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," edited by J. A. Giles, D.C.L. (1847), p. 385. A.973.

The word “Akemanscester” means “the city of invalids,” and the “Akeman Street” was the road along which aching men passed for the benefit of the waters of Bath. Like all Roman roads it was constructed in a careful and systematic way. Professor Windle has pointed out that in marshy districts the roads were built upon wooden piles.¹ They were usually constructed of five layers:—
(i) A foundation of beaten earth; (ii) A bed of large stones mixed with mortar; (iii) A layer of small stones mixed with mortar; (iv) A mixture of gravel sand with lime and clay; and (v) A top dressing which was exposed to the wear of traffic. It should be noted that in all probability the old road through the parish of Waddesdon did not make its present detour, but, leaving the village to the south, cut across through Briar Hill allotments and joined the present road again by the gate which leads to Lyttleton Manor farm.

In very early times the Royal Forests of Bernwood formed an almost impenetrable belt of woodland across the county of Bucks. From Whaddon Chase it passed through the Claydons, Wotton Underwood and Brill, to Boarstall and Oakley, dividing the county obliquely from north-east to south-west. To-day only fragments of this oak forest remain, for in 1623 Commissioners were appointed who felled the greater part of the ancient woodland; but from time immemorial

¹ cf. Life in Early Britain, p. 122.

this forest belt had formed a very real and important barrier. Not only did it separate the basin of the Ouse from that of the Thames, but it formed also a line of division between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race—a division which is noticeable even to-day in the names of the villages and the dialects of the people. The country to the north west of the forest was settled by the Angles of the north and east Midlands. The region of the Vale of Aylesbury to the south of Bernwood was occupied by a tribe of the West Saxons who, according to tradition, conquered the Britons in the reign of Ceawlin towards the close of the sixth century.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCALITY.

The people of our locality to-day are descended mainly from the West Saxon race, with traces of the older Neolithic or Mediterranean stock. In the parishes of Waddesdon and Over Winchendon, as in the Vale generally, the blonde type predominates.¹ The cephalic indexes of the elder children in the three Church Schools was recently taken and is as follows:—

	Over Winchendon.	Waddes- don.	Westcott.
Dolichocephalic or long-headed, i.e., cephalic index 65-75	10	4	7
Mesaticephalic or medium-headed, i.e., cephalic index 75-80	5	13	12

¹ cf. *The Races of Britain*. Beddoe. p. 255.

Brachicephalic or short-headed, i.e., cephalic index 80-100 4	8	6
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The lowest index was 70 and the highest 91. It will be seen from this, what I think after careful observation is true of the villagers as a whole, that in these parishes the long-headed type tends to prevail.

SAXON ANTIQUITIES.

We can boast two discoveries of Saxon antiquities. Sheahan states that in the year 1855 a "barbed spear head" and a spur of earlier date were dug up on Philosophy Farm.¹ The implement referred to is not a spear head, but a sharply pointed iron tool, barbed only on one side, and was probably used in battle for piercing and snatching away the wicker or wooden shield out of the hands of an opponent. Portions of Saxon shields, also preserved at the Aylesbury Museum, were dug up in a field at the top of Cat Lane and it is possible that this may mark the site of a Saxon burying place.

THE DANELAGH.

Although this district was included under the Danelagh, or the Danish district settled on by agreement between Alfred and Guthrum, there seem to be no traces to-day of any Danish settlements. The word "Eythrope," which means

¹ p. 432.

“island farm” or “river farm,” and which looks at first sight like a Danish word, has the termination “thrope,” and not “thorpe,” and must therefore be regarded as of English and not of Scandinavian origin.¹

Terrible as the Danish incursions must have been it must not be forgotten that the Danes, Angles and Saxons were all branches of one race. Under the wise and good government of Canute they became a united people, and the Norman Conquest which would seem such a dark chapter in Anglo-Saxon history did more than anything else to obliterate the old tribal differences and to lay the foundations of the English race.

¹ cf. Bucks. Place Names, p. 140.

CHAPTER V.

THE DOMESDAY SURVEY.

“ All things are numbered : Let this be
Warning and joy to thee and me.”

WILFRED MEYNELL, “ THE ALLOTMENT.”

The survey of 1086, now known as the “Domesday Book,” is only one of many such documents which have borne this title. The word itself is derived from the Anglo-Saxon “domas,” laws; so that these books were books of laws or judgments.

THE OBJECT OF THE BOOK.

The true title of the survey made by king William’s Commissioners is found near the end. It is called the “Descriptio”—that is to say, it was a “description” or statement of “What property every inhabitant of all England possessed in land or cattle, and how much money this was worth.”¹ This statement was regarded by the king as final. Against its decisions no one could appeal. Its object was not so much to provide a complete survey and terrier of the country, as to ascertain the revenues and rights of the Crown.

The book proved subsequently to be of inestimable value to English kings, for it enabled

¹ A.S. Chronicle, 1085, p. 234.

them to keep a powerful check upon turbulent barons. Yet it is not surprising that the work done by the Commissioners should have been represented at the time by English people. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for A.D. 1085 makes the following comment:—

“ So very narrowly did he cause the survey to be made, that there was not a single hide nor a rood of land, nor—it is shameful to relate that which he thought it no shame to do—was there an ox or a cow, or a pig passed by, and that was not set down in the accounts, and then all these writings were brought to him.”¹

The value of this survey to us is twofold —(i) It gives information about the ownership and worth of property at the end of Edward the Confessor’s reign. (ii) It enables us to form an accurate conception of the conditions of life at the time when the survey was made.

EXTRACTS FOR WADDESDON AND WINCHENDON.

Before entering into any explanation of people mentioned and terms used in the survey it will be best to give those extracts which concern our two parishes. The following are taken from a translation of the Domesday, published by the Rev. Wm. Baldwen in 1813.

Hundred of Essendon (Ashendon), Beachendon,

¹ A.S. Chronicle, 1085, p. 234.

" Two vassals hold Bichedone of Milo for two hides. There is land to two ploughs, and they are there with two villanes and three bordars. Meadow for two ploughs. It is and was always worth twenty-five shillings. They themselves held it in King Edward's time; one was the vassal of Brictric, and the other the vassal of Azor; and they might sell it."

In Votesdone Hundred, Waddesdon.

" Manor. Milo¹ himself holds Votesdone. It answered for twenty-seven hides, there is land to twenty-eight ploughs. Ten hides are in the demesne, and there are eight ploughs there; and fifty villanes with ten bordars have twenty ploughs. There are seventeen bondmen; and one mill of twelve shillings. Meadow for twenty-eight ploughs. Pannage for one hundred and fifty hogs. Its whole value is thirty pounds; when received, sixteen pounds; in King Edward's time, thirty pounds. Brictric, a vassal of Queen Eddid's, held this manor."

In Essendon Hundred (Ashendon), Over Winchendon.

" The Canons of Oxford hold Witchende of the King. It answered for ten hides. There is land to nine ploughs. One hide and a half are in the demesne, and there are two ploughs there, and eighteen villanes with one bordar have seven

¹ i.e., Milo Crispin.

ploughs. There is one bondman. Meadow for two ploughs. Its whole value is and was six pounds; in King Edward's time eight pounds. This manor laid and lies in the demesne of the Church of the Canons of Oxford."

"Manor. Walter¹ himself holds Wichendon. It answered for ten hides. There is land to eleven ploughs. In the demesne are three hides, and there are three ploughs there; and twenty-three villanes with eight bordars have eight ploughs. There is one bondman; and meadow for seven ploughs; and one mill of twenty shillings and four score eels. Its whole value is and always was twelve pounds. Eddeda held this manor of Queen Eddeva."

LANDOWNERS AND UNDERTENANTS.

The first thing to notice about these statements is the names of the people to whom the land belonged.

It is possible to construct from the Domesday a list of Saxon families and their undertenants who held the land in pre-Norman days. They may be divided into two groups—the owners who had been despoiled of their land, and those who, either by their own right or through marriage, were allowed to retain their property.

¹ This Walter Gifard was one of the four Commissioners. He was the son of the Walter Gifard who came over with the Conqueror.

A list of the despoiled landowners and their tenants shows that they were not by any means all of Saxon origin. "Azor," for instance, one of the undertenants who held land at Beachendon, is clearly a foreign name.¹ "We may trace in these names," says Mr. De Gray Birch, "the germs of many of our modern surnames. We are also able to see how heterogeneous was the race of landowners in England before the coming of the Normans. Celts, Danes, Normans, Anglo-Saxons, Jews, and natives of almost every European nation are plainly indicated."²

The Manor of Waddesdon before the Conquest was held by Brictric. He is described here as "a vassal of Queen Eddid's," and in another place as King Edward's thane. Queen Eddid, or Queen Edith, the wife of the Confessor, was a daughter of Earl Godwine and was renowned for her great beauty. She held many manors in Bucks and her property altogether amounted to some 230 hides of land. Brictric possessed lands in many counties. He is said to have been imprisoned and deprived of his property by Queen Maud, the wife of the Conqueror. In the days when Brictric had been an ambassador at her father's Court in Flanders she had desired in vain to marry him. This confiscation was an act of revenge for the slight he had paid her. It will be noticed that the Manor of Over Winchendon

¹ Though he himself (possibly the son of Tored, a theyn of King Edward the Confessor) was probably of Norse or Danish origin.

² Domesday Book, p. 134, published by S.P.C.K.

had belonged to Queen Edith and was given to Walter Gifard, one of the four Commissioners of the Domesday.

There were a considerable number of land-owners, amounting, it is said, to about 500, who for one reason or another were allowed to retain their land. In many cases the property was secured by an alliance in marriage with a Norman baron. An outstanding example is that of Wigot, a great Saxon landowner, to whom belonged the Honour of Wallingford. It is said that after the battle of Hastings William, passing by London, marched to Wallingford. Wigot, finding it hopeless to resist, went out to meet the Conqueror and surrendered the town. For this act of submission William spared the estates of Wigot, but took care to bestow the hand of the latter's only daughter Aldith, upon Robert D'Oiley, one of his Norman followers. Maud, the daughter and sole heir of Robert and Aldith, married Milo Crispin, another of those who came over with the Conqueror.

LIFE IN NORMAN ENGLAND.

But the Domesday Survey also gives us a very fair conception of the conditions of English life at the close of the eleventh century. From it we are able to construct a picture of feudal England. We see the Church and the Manor standing side by side, each in its own demesne and each in turn

the representative of a higher order and claiming allegiance to a sovereignty spiritual or temporal.

The number of families mentioned in the Survey is about 300,000. From this figure it has been calculated that the population of the country was about two million. It will give some idea of what the Church stood for in those days if we bear in mind that at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the population had increased to nine million, there were roughly about the same number of Churches and Clergy as there were at the time of the Norman Conquest.¹

In the above extracts from the Domesday for the two parishes one is struck with the fact that there is a relatively large population of Winchendon as compared with that of Waddesdon. The number of families given for Waddesdon is 82, while that for Winchendon is 52. If we reckon an average of six persons to the family, this would give the population for the two places respectively as 492 and 312.

Three classes of men are here mentioned—the villeins, bordars and bondmen.²

VILLEINS.

Of these the villeins were by far the most numerous. Including both parishes, they number

¹ Cutts "Parish Priests and their people in the Middle Ages," p. 55.

² According to Seebohm the average percentage of population based on the Domesday is: yeomen 4 p.c., villeins 38 p.c., bordars and cottars 32 p.c., bondmen 9 p.c., cf. p. 86.

93, whereas there were only 22 bordars and 19 bondmen. These villeins corresponded to the Saxon geneats who had their allotments of folk land, but otherwise were in bondage to their lord. Under Norman rule their lot was somewhat improved. Their position has no exact parallel at the present day. Three days of the week they were bound to work for their lord¹ and three days of the week they were free to support themselves and their families. They had to follow their lord to war, to sit on the manorial Court of Justice and to pay a yearly tax to their lord of 2s. 1½d., 16 eggs and a hen. In compensation for their services they were granted a small close for pasture and certain strips of arable land in the open fields. They had nothing to show as a proof of their possession of these lands but a copy of the agreement recorded in the Court Roll, and this was kept by the Lord of the Manor. The villein's holding was known as a virgate and his agreement of tenure was called a "copyhold." When he died his holdings were, as a rule, granted to his son. In many ways he was not free, for he could not leave the manor, nor could his daughters be married without his lord's consent. Yet his lot was, on the whole, a happy one. He often received much consideration, and as his services were indispensable to his lord it was to their mutual advantage to help one another.

¹ Except for a week at Easter and Pentecost, and 13 days at Christmas.

Sometimes, for special services a villein might be made a freeman or yeoman, which meant that though still rendering certain services to his lord he could not be turned out of his holdings.

BORDARS.

Below him in rank was the "bordar," or small copyholder, who possessed less land but whose lot was similar to that of the villein. The "cottars" seem to have differed from the bordars in having, in addition to their field work, to render domestic service to their lord.

BOND MEN.

The lowest social status was that of "serfs" or "bondmen." They corresponded to the Saxon "theows," and under Norman rule their lot was considerably improved for they were allowed to mingle freely with the class above them. Their only real hardship consisted in their bondage. They were bound to their lord for life and possessed no land. But they received wages, and in most respects were well treated.

MEASUREMENTS OF LAND.

Among the measurements of land mentioned in the Survey the "acre" probably represented then, as it did in the time of Edward I., 40 by 4 perches.

The large fields of arable land were marked out into narrow strips called "furlongs," from the length of the furrow turned up by the plough.

Each strip consisted of either an acre or half an acre of land and was divided from the next by a narrow balk of turf. The ground at the end of the furlong on which the plough turned was known as the head land. A villein possessed altogether about 30 acres of land and his holdings were scattered in different fields.

But the term which was used as a standard of land measurement in the Anglo-Saxon charters and which is frequently employed in the Survey is the "hide." The acreage represented by this term varied in different localities, but, roughly, it may be taken as equal to about 120 of our acres. There were usually four "virgates" to the hide.

It should be remembered that there were no root crops and that therefore the problem of maintaining cattle in the winter time was a serious one. It necessitated the killing off of a large number of beasts in the late autumn, which were salted for winter use.

Pigs were allowed to roam wild in forest areas. In the portion of Bernwood Forest at the western end of Waddesdon Parish, there was pannage, or feeding ground, for 150 hogs.

In days when no sugar was imported from abroad the cultivation of bees for honey was an important industry.

There is mention of two mills, one at Winchendon and one at Waddesdon. These were, of course, water mills, for windmills at that period

were unknown. They were kept by the Lord of the Manor and his tenants were compelled to grind their corn at his mill and to pay the price he demanded. This was often a very fruitful source of income. The site of the old water mill at Eythrope is still preserved in the name of a field which, until recently, was called "Mill Close."

CHAPTER VI.

ANCIENT MANORS.

“ As the stream of brooks
they pass away.”

BOOK OF JOB, CHAP. 6, v. 15.

In the last chapter we have seen how firmly rooted was the manorial system in this country at the time when the Domesday Survey was made. A history such as this should leave a clear impression of what the manorial system was, of how and when it first arose, and of why it was eventually abandoned.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MANOR.

It has been conclusively proved by Seebohm and others that the manors of the Domesday were not, in most cases, of Norman institution. Estates which the Normans called “ manors ” were already existing in the time of King Edward the Confessor and in some cases can be traced back to the seventh century. In the Saxon documents, these estates were called “ hams ” or “ tuns,” and these were manorial in their type from the earliest days of the Saxon conquests. One thing seems to be clear—the Normans changed the name: the institution they found already existing.

What, then, let us ask, is a manor? A manor differed from a modern estate in this respect, that

it was based on an agreement by which land was allotted to certain individuals, not for a payment of money, but for services rendered. It was the product of a feudal age and the expression of a feudal conception of life which permeated the whole of society and dominated both the civil and religious world. Under the manorial system, money had not yet become the principal medium of exchange, and the rent of land was usually paid for by labour and obligations of service.

THE DECAY OF THE MANORIAL INSTITUTION.

Looked at from this point of view, the manor, as an institution, has long since ceased to exist, even though the name is retained. In this country the manorial system received its death-blow in the fourteenth century, at the time of the Black Death, when nearly half of the population perished. Owing to the scarcity of labour and consequent rise in wages, the demesne lords could not carry on their work by the old feudal methods, and were obliged to let out portions of their land to small cultivators on lease. Some of the land had also to be sold, and in this way many of the great estates were broken up.

In this chapter we shall see how a large manor was broken up into smaller fragments and how eventually, in Tudor times, most of these were again formed into a large estate. It is, however, important to bear in mind that, although these new estates, such as the one purchased by John

Goodwin of Over Winchendon, were called manors and still recorded their business transactions in Court Rolls, yet the manor as an institution and economic system came to an end at the close of the Middle Ages.

This chapter deals only with the manors of Beachendon and Waddesdon. The Winchendon manors and the Church lands of Waddesdon are dealt with elsewhere.¹

It has been found impossible in a book of this modest scope to go into the manorial history in any detail, and it is the less necessary to do so, since a full and excellent account of the various manors of these two parishes is given in the Victoria History of Bucks.²

In the parish of Waddesdon two estates are mentioned in the Domesday—those of Beachendon and Waddesdon. It will be best to deal with the smaller of these first.

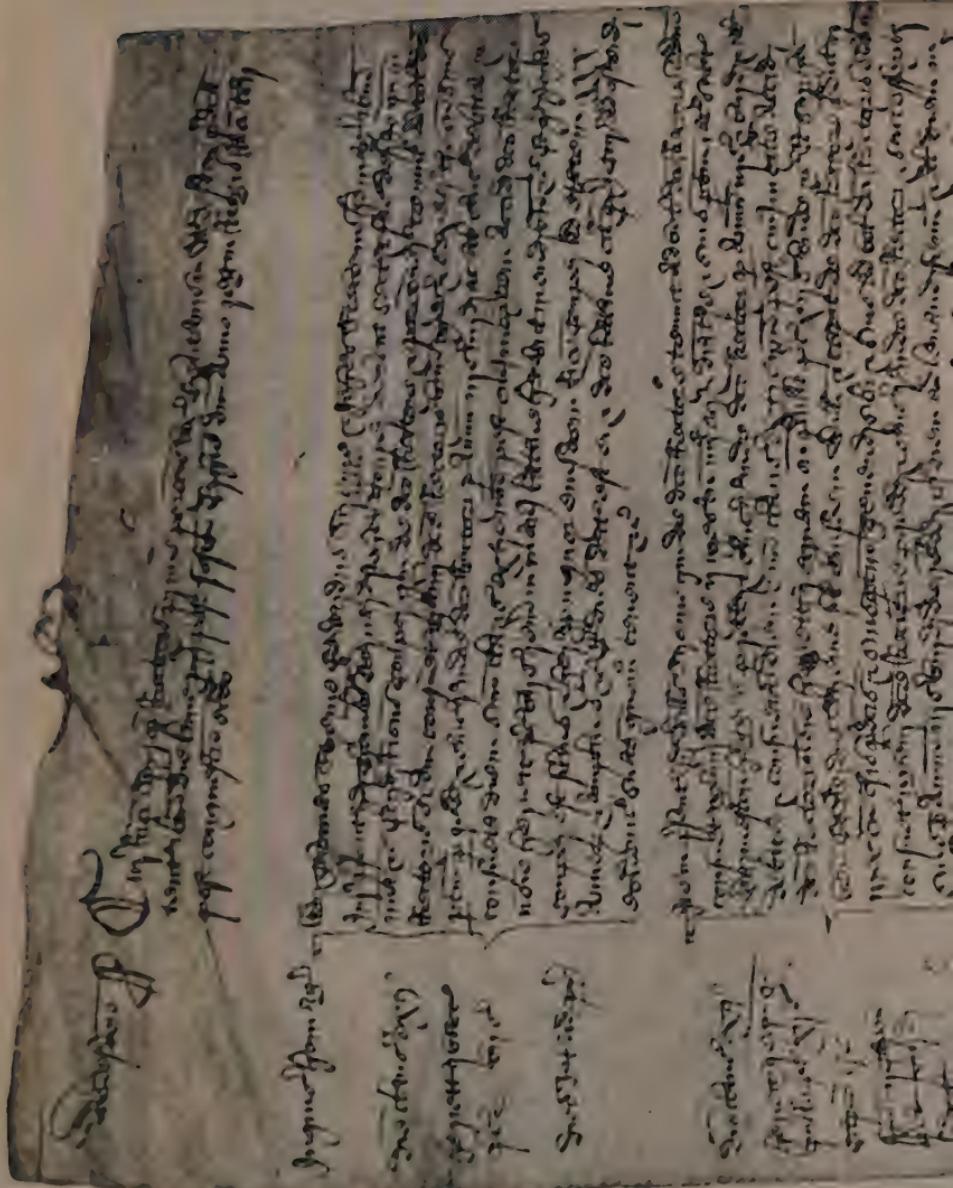
BEACHENDON MANOR.

One virgate of land at Beachendon was held by the Bishop of Bayeux and two hides by Milo Crispin. Both these small holdings were farmed by two vassals, who had held it under Brichtic and Azor in King Edward's time, and for a century it seems to have been vested in the descendants of these two tenants. It passed into the hands of the Carbonel family probably as early as 1166.³ In

¹ viz. chap. p. , and chap. p.

² Cf. Vol. IV, pp. 107-114, and pp. 123-124,

³ Cf. Pipe Rolls, ix G. 9.



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1339 it was conveyed to Sir John de Moleyns and remained with the descendants of his family until the sixteenth century, when it was forfeited to the Crown, and was conveyed with the Eythrope estates to John Goodwin.

The name "Beachendon" has no connection with the word "beech." In the twelfth century it was written, as it is still often pronounced, "Bichendon," and is apparently derived from the personal name, "Bica."¹ The present farm building was probably built in the seventeenth century.²

COLLETT (OR COLWICK) MANOR.

In the thirteenth century, Colwick Grange, as it was then called, formed part of the Beachendon estate which belonged to the Carbonel family. About this time it was granted by William and Maud Carbonel to Woburn Abbey, Beds., and was held by that religious house until the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1539 it passed into the Pigott family, and was among the property sold by Alban Pigott early in the seventeenth century. It was eventually acquired by John Deacle in 1739, and remained in the possession of the descendants of that family until the early part of last century.

Binwell Lane Farm was originally included in the Collett Manor.

¹ Cf. Bucks. Place Names, Vol. II, p. 138.

² Cf. Monuments of Bucks, Vol. I, p. 304.

WADDESDON MANOR.

The manor of Waddesdon was one of the largest of the estates held by Miles Crispin at the time of the Domesday Survey, and, like the manors of Quainton and Shabbingdon, it was one which he farmed himself. The holding consisted of twenty-seven hides of land which previous to the Norman Conquest had belonged to Queen Edith, and was tenanted by her vassal Brictric.

The manor house stood a little south of the church, about 50 yards distant from the site of Philosophy Farm. In 1860 it was still possible to trace the line of the moat by which it was surrounded. One of the farm buildings was built of stones, apparently taken from the ruins of the old manor, and some of the capitals and pillars are said to have belonged to the Early English period.¹ But Philosophy Farm and its outbuildings have since then been pulled down, and the site of the ancient manor is now overgrown with a plantation of trees and is within Waddesdon Park.

Milo Crispin married Maud, the granddaughter of Wigot and the daughter of Aldith and Robert D'Oily. He died in 1107. White Kennett, on the authority of Dugdale, gives the following account of his death and gifts to the monks of Abingdon :—

“Milo Crispin lay sick in his castle of Walingford, and having many good offices done

¹ Cf. Gibbs “*Miscellanies*,” p. 146.

to him in his sickness by Faritus, Abbot of Abbendon, as a reward he gave to his Abbey a public Inn, and half a hide of land in Colebrook on the road to London; and sent Gilbert Pipard his steward, and Warine his chaplain to Abbendon, to lay the said donation on the altar of St. Mary in the presence of the Abbot and the whole Convent.”¹

After the death of Milo Crispin, Maud married Brien Fitz-Count, and for some fifty years or more Waddesdon Manor passed into the hands of the D’Oily family. King Henry II, on the death of Henry D’Oily, granted the estate to Reginald de Courtenay, who died in 1194. The manor remained in the hands of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, for nearly 350 years. There are many references to it in various State documents. In 1292 the estate included “a wood in the forest of Bernewode, and amends of bread and ale, held of the King in chief by homage only.”² In the collection of “Ancient Deeds,” there is mention of a grant made by Henry Earl of Essex “to Robert Plomer, for life, of the office of steward of his manor of Waddesdon, and of warden or park-keeper of his park there, with further grants of 20s. yearly from the said Manor as steward, and of pasture for one horse and two cows in the said park, with 2d. a day as park-keeper.” This is dated “4 October, 17 Edward IV.”³ The park

¹ “Parochial Antiquities,” p. 77.

² Calendar of Inquisitions. 31 c. Edw. I, File 62 (7).

³ “Ancient Deeds,” Vol. III, p. 401, c. 3711,

has long since disappeared, but there is still a field called “Old Park” to remind us of its existence. On the attainer of Henry Courtenay in 1539 the manor was claimed by King Henry VIII, and the manor house and seventeen grounds and closes were granted to Edward Lamburn on a lease of 21 years. But the said Edward dying the same year, his son John conveyed the lease to Thomas Palmer and John Dormer. This property was purchased in 1622 by the trustees of Sir John Sedley, and the trust was transferred to the Oxford University to endow a Lectureship in Natural Philosophy. The farm which stood near the site of the ruined manor house was known as Philosophy Farm. The greater part of the Waddesdon Manor estate, including Warmstone, Westcott and also the manor of Winchendon were granted to John Goodwin, Esq., of Wooburn.¹

It was inevitable that a large manor such as this held by Milo Crispin should split up into smaller fragments: it was inevitable because of the unsettled conditions of the age and of the declining power of the great landowners. The changes, as we shall see, came about in various ways. The following table shows how the original manor was split up, and gives approximate dates,

¹ Cf. Chap. , p.

Table

WADDESDON

Held by Milo Crispin 1089.
Granted to the Courtenay family c. 1190.

1. WESTCOTT

- (i) Basset bequest to Bicester Priory.
- (ii) 1230 granted to Hawise on her marriage to John Nevil. Held by Crown 1374-1544.
- (iii) c. 1292 held by le Mount family.

2. WARMSTONE

1235 held by Robert le Rival.

3. EYTHROPE

Granted to D'arches family c. 1190.
Dynham family c. 1425.

(i) CRANWELL
c. 1350.

- (ii) BLACKGROVE
 - (a) c. 1250 Blackgrove Farm.
 - (b) Potash Farm. 13th century.
- (iii) WOODHAM
Passed to the la Zouch family c. 1320.

THE MANORS OF WESTCOTT.

It is not always possible to determine the precise date at which these divisions of the Waddesdon Manor took place, but one of the first changes in the manorial estate was the separation of certain lands at Westcott.

(i) Reginald de Courtenay settled certain lands in Waddesdon and Westcott as dowry on his daughter Egeline on her marriage with Gilbert Basset—"a man of great wealth and authority." They had two sons, who were lepers. Sometime

during the reign of Richard I, Gilbert went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Egeline entered a convent in Normandy. "About this time" (i.e., 1193), says White Kennett, "Gilbert Basset and Egeline his wife gave to their Priory of Burcester [Bicester] all their land of Wotesdun and Westcote their demesne, for the health of their own souls and of Thomas their son for pure and perpetual alms."¹ This land is generally referred to as a manor, and was retained by the Priory until the Dissolution. The field which is still called "Prior's Close" was probably included in the property.

(ii) Another small estate at Westcott, also known as a manor, was granted in 1230 by Robert Courtenay, the half-brother of Egeline, to his daughter Hawise on her marriage with John Nevil. It afterwards passed to the Bohuns and Dukes of Lancaster, and was held by the Crown from about 1374 to 1544. Both these manors were eventually included in the grant of land made to John Goodwin.

(iii) There was also another small property at Westcott which in the late thirteenth and in the fourteenth centuries was held by the le Mount family. In the Calendar of Inquisitions for 1292 there is mention of 1/5th of a knight's fee at Westcott held by Richard le Mount.² They are pro-

¹ "Parochial Antiquities," p. 150.

² Cat. of Inquisitions. 31 c. Edw. I, File 62 (7).

bably the same lands as those which later belonged to Richard and Thomas Nash (c. 1499), who held 80 acres of land in Westcott and Waddesdon.¹

WARMSTONE.

Warmstone is a small hamlet which lies some half-a-mile to the south-east of Waddesdon. The word is probably derived from "Wærmod's Tun," the farm or fortified homestead of Wærmod.² This hamlet was at one time larger than it is now, all buildings having been pulled down by the late Baron de Rothschild except the farmhouse. This farm was included in the Waddesdon Manor and was held by the lords of the manor until late in the thirteenth century. One of the earliest mentions of this property is in the Book of Fees, where for the year 1235-6 there is an entry that Robert de Rival (in the next entry it is spelt "Ruuel") paid ii.s and viii.d. of the fifth part of a fee in "Warmodeston."³ The lord of the manor was responsible for supplying the Crown with a certain number of knights. These men held their lands under their lord on the condition of military service. They swore homage to him and in addition paid him a certain sum of money. The lands which they held were called "Fees." "A knight's fee," says Dr. Cox, "was supposed to be so much land as would suffice to maintain him, and to enable him to present himself and his retainers ready equipped for the field

¹ Ibid 299 c. series, II Vol. 14 (57).

² Bucks. Place Names, Vol. II, p. 140.

³ Part I and II, 213-15, p. 461.

in times of emergency. Hence a ‘Knight’s Fee,’ as applied to land, represents no definite quantity, but a variable amount generally between one and five hundred acres of cultivatable land.”¹

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there are records of “fines” or agreements which show how the property passed from one family to another. In view of the fact that for many generations now the property has been tenanted by the family of Adams, it is interesting to find that in 1331 certain buildings and lands in Waddesdon and Warmstone were granted by Richard de Tettebury to Stephen Adam of Warmstone, and Maud, his wife, for their respective lives.² In 1540 the farm at Warmstone was included in the Goodwin estate. On the farm, not many yards from the main road, there stands an old windmill which is now falling into disrepair. Lipscomb mentions it in his MS. Notes and adds that there is “none at Windmill Hill for time immemorial.”³

EYTHROPE MANOR.

A considerable part of the original Waddesdon Manor, consisting of 3 fees in Eythrope, and including Cranwell, Blackgrove and Woodham, was granted to the D’Arches family probably about the same time that the lands in Waddesdon were given to the Courtenays or possibly a little later. In

¹ Cf. “How to write the History of a parish,” p. 57, published by Messrs. G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd.

² Cf. Lipscomb, Vol. II, p. 489.

³ MS. Notes, Aylesbury Museum, 183/25, page 94.

1196 William D'Arches is mentioned in the Pipe Rolls as one of the 36 knights in the Honour of Wallingford who paid a fine to the Crown in order to be exempt from military service. This William paid a fine of £6 13s. 4d. on 3 fees of land.¹ The land evidently corresponds to the fees held later, in 1235, by Jordan De Arches.²

The Eythrope estate remained in the hands of the De Arches family until the first quarter of the fifteenth century, when the property descended to Sir John Dynham, who had married Joan, the daughter of Richard De Arches. This John was the brother of Sir Roger Dynham at whose bequest the chapel of Eythrope was built. About a hundred years later (1533) the Eythrope estate was transferred to Robert Dormer, and after various disputes with the Dynham family the property was secured to Sir William Dormer in 1560. It remained in the hands of the Dormer and Stanhope families until the latter part of last century, when it was purchased by the late Miss Alice de Rothschild.

CRANWELL MANOR.

Eythrope was an extensive estate in the thirteenth century, but here also we find the same disintegrating influences at work. The lands which first became separated were those known in the

¹ Pipe Rolls for Bucks., p. 115. 42 8 Rich. I, 1196. Mem: 15 and 15 dorso ix G.

² Book of Fees II, p. 555, Sij, 30 I, 501-503.

sixteenth century as "Cranwell Manor." This estate seems to have had a separate existence from about the middle of the fourteenth century.

There are indications of the site of the old manor house, with its surrounding moat, at the bottom of the field known as "Garlick Hill" and near to the present farm buildings. It is possible that at one time Cranwell may have been a place of more importance than it is now, for it is almost certain that the old Roman "Akeman Street" could never have made the right-angle bend that it does now before reaching Fleet Marston, and that it followed the line of the lower slopes of the hills, passing near to Lower Cranwell Farm. On the top of "Garlick Hill" there are traces of the foundations of a number of old buildings, and it is significant that the adjoining field is called "Market Close." A number of ancient coins have at various times been dug up in this field.¹ There is a tradition that a monastery and village once stood on this site and by many of the old inhabitants of the last generation the whole neighbourhood was believed to be haunted.

The name Cranwell in the twelfth century was spelt "Cremedewelle." It is probably derived from the Old English "crymban," to bend, and means a crooked spring. This spring rises in a spinney at the top corner of "Market Close" and must have supplied the water for the manor and its moat.

¹ Cf. "Waddesdon" a Prize Essay, 1864, by Wm. Gibbins, p. 5.

Early in the reign of Henry VIII Cranwell Manor passed out of the hands of the De Arches family, and two centuries later it was conveyed to Simon Harcourt and remained in the possession of this family another 120 years.

BLACKGROVE MANORS.

There are two farms at Blackgrove, both of them known as manors, which seem to have been separated from the main portion of the Eythrope estate about the middle of the thirteenth century.

(i) The largest of these was included in the Eythrope property and descended to the Dormer and Stanhope families. In 1717 the property was sold, and early in the last century it was owned by Charles Shaw Lefevre.

(ii) In the thirteenth century a hide of land, representing the fifth of a fee, held by Jordan De Arches, was in the hands of Geoffrey Neyrnut. In the Victoria History of Bucks it is stated that this estate was probably augmented in the sixteenth century by the addition of lands belonging to Wallingford Priory. This manor, which is frequently known as Potash Farm, remained in the hands of the Neyrnut family until 1802, when it was sold to Robert, Lord Carrington.

THE MANOR OF WOODHAM.

The manor of Woodham also at one time belonged to the De Arches family, and probably was included in the original Eythrope estate. Early

in the fourteenth century the manor passed into the family of la Zouch and remained with them until the attainder of John la Zouch after the Battle of Bosworth Field. Soon after this, it was conveyed to Henry Collet, and in 1505 John Collet, Dean of St. Paul's, granted it in trust to the Warden and Community of the Mystery of Mercers as part of the endowment of St. Paul's School.¹ The Mercer Company still own the property, and there is a copse on the boundaries of the parish known as "Mercers' Wood."

The district of Woodham at one time formed part of the Royal forest of Bernwood, the "Kingswood" and "Queenswood" lying on either side of the main road. The road leading through the Queenswood to Brill was formerly known as "Rosamond's Way," and reminds us of a tragedy in Plantagenet days.²

¹ Cf. Vict. Hist., Vol. IV, p. 112.

² Cf. Eliz. Map.

PART III.

THE CHURCH OF
ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FABRIC.

“ For we buldeth a burwgh : a brod and a large,
A Chirch and a chapitle : with chaumbres a-lofte;
With wyde wyndowes y-wrought : and walles wel heye,
That mote ben portreid and paint : and pulched ful clene,
With gay glitering glas : glowing as the sunne.
And mighitestou amend us : with moneye of thyn owen,
Thou shouldest knely before Christ : in compas of gold.”

CREED OF PIERS PLOUGHMAN, 234-246.

The parish Church is more than a building : it is a building which gathers into itself all those highest aspirations which it has ever entered into the heart of Christian men to conceive. It is the embodiment in earthly material of the faith which from age to age has burnt in the hearts of Christ's people. And just as this faith has chosen different forms in which to express its worship, so it has employed different modes of art and methods of building. It has often used the materials which lay at hand, but always the best that could be had. It was characteristic of the Middle Ages that men were content to live in cottages of wood, mud, and wattle : their churches they built of the best stone. In hard, rude days, under the oppression of Norman barons, and in the changing fortunes of war, the Church stood in the midst of the village—the symbol of a secure and eternal

order. The space which its massive walls enclosed was holy—a world of mystery, beauty and of awe. To enter its doors was to find a refuge from which the world was shut out, and to “kneel before Christ in compass of gold.” For such a building nothing but the best could suffice.”

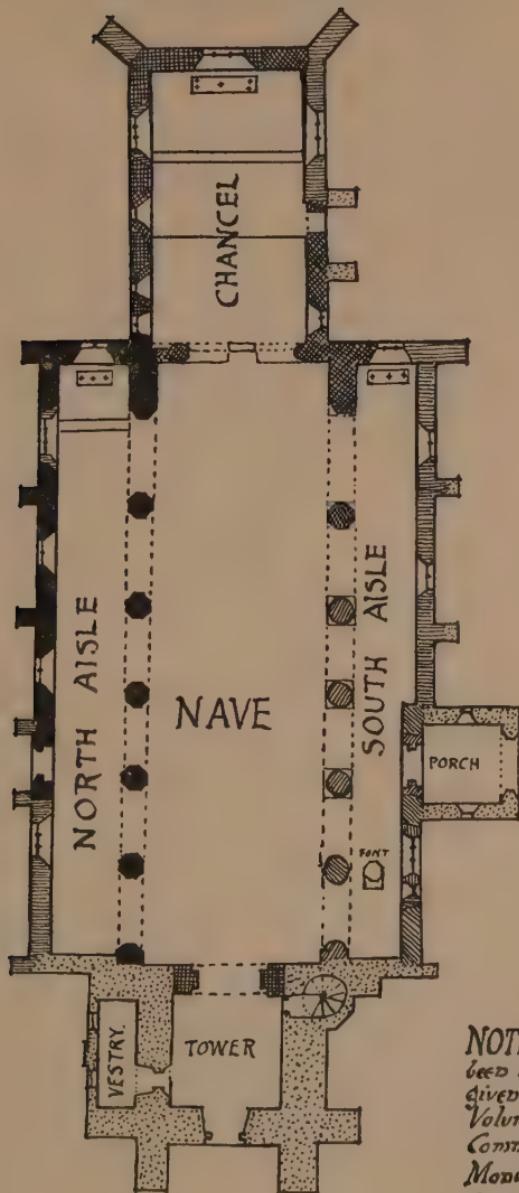
SITUATION.

Some sixty years or more ago the Church of St. Michael stood in the midst of Waddesdon village. The stone and thatched cottages, which at that time surrounded the Church on all sides but the north, have since been demolished. A new village has replaced the old, and leaves the Church guarding its approach at the western end. It is a spacious and massive structure, built on the edge of a lower shoulder of the hills, and is situated a short distance from the road. The building is somewhat low in proportion to its length, and conveys the impression of solidity and strength. Its total length is about 140 feet. The main approach from the South is by an avenue of chestnut trees which were planted well over 80 years ago.

PLAN.

For the present Church the builders of the fourteenth century were chiefly responsible, and it conforms to the usual type common at that period—a west-end tower, a long nave and a long rectangular chancel. There are two things which

WADDESDON
PLAN OF PARISH CHURCH
OF ST: MICHAEL
AND ALL ANGELS.



CIRCA 1190	LATE 14TH CENTURY
12TH CENTURY	15TH CENTURY
CIRCA 1320	16TH CENTURY
13TH CENTURY	
CIRCA 1340	MODERN.

Scale of Feet.

NOTE:—This plan has been adapted from that given in the Buck's Volume of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, & is reproduced here by kind permission of the Controller of His Majesties Stationery Office.

impress the visitor—the spacious, well-lit nave and the very decided splay of the Chancel.

STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE.

It is usual to divide English architecture into different periods, each of which is marked by certain characteristics of its own. It will be well, perhaps, before we examine the building of our Church, to make clear what is meant by an architectural style.

Style in architecture may be described as the life of the age expressing itself in the design and ornaments of its buildings. What the Germans would call the “*Zeitgeist*,” or “the spirit of the age,” leaves its hallmark upon the arts and crafts and building activities of the period which it sways. The life, vigour and ideals of the Church in any particular age are found to work their way out not only into matters of doctrine and forms of worship, but even become embodied in such material things as the form, colour and design of those buildings in which it has gathered its worshippers. And just as one age passes over almost imperceptibly into another, so we shall not expect to find any sharp dividing-line between the various styles of English architecture. Indeed the change from one style to another is often so gradual that it is spoken of as a “transitional period.”

Some of the names given to the various styles are misleading, but they are so generally adopted

that for the purpose of this book it will be simplest to retain them. The great periods may be classified as follows :—

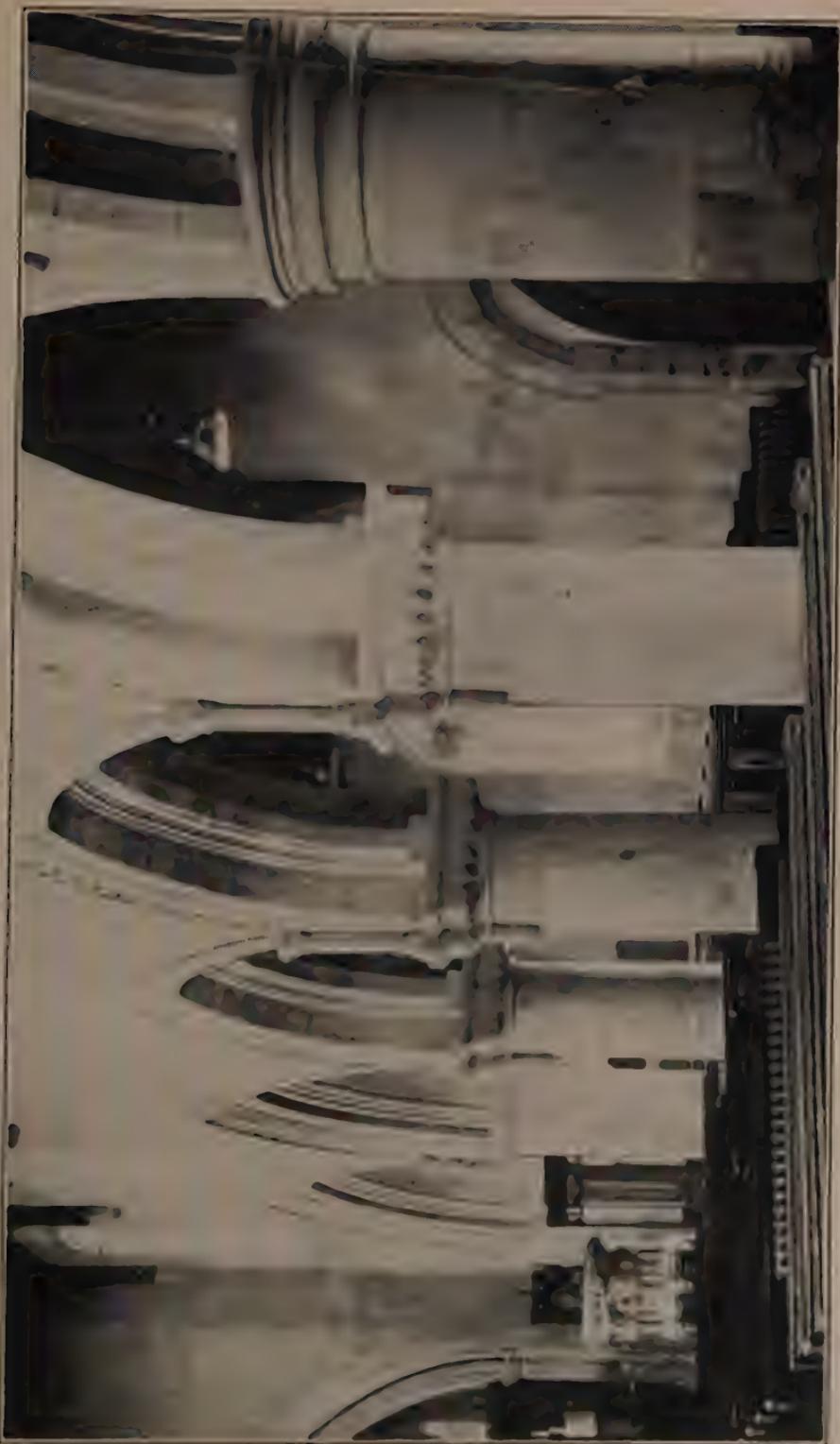
NORMAN.	{	EARLY NORMAN	...	1080-1130.
1080-1210.		PURE NORMAN	...	1130-1175.
		TRANSITIONAL	...	1175-1210.
EARLY ENGLISH	...	...	...	1210-1272.
DECORATED	...	...	...	1272-1377.
PERPENDICULAR	...	...	...	1377-1575.

NORMAN PERIOD.

There is no doubt that a very large number of English villages in Saxon times had their own churches. But the Normans were not satisfied with the buildings which they found. As a people they had been powerfully influenced by that revival of monastic life which had originated from Clugny and, before William had arrived in England, Normandy was already the home of the great Benedictine Abbeys. Under the influence of the Benedictine monks, the Normans had become a race of church builders. Their cathedrals and churches in this country, as abroad, were characterized by massive strength and by magnificence of conception. Internally, they conveyed the impression of a dark and mysterious solemnity.

During the first three Norman reigns free use was made of the round arch, and the style adopted in the building of churches was plain, massive and sparing in ornament.

INTERIOR OF WADDESDON CHURCH SHOWING NORMAN ARCHITECTURE



The earlier part of the reign of Henry II saw the rise of the great Cistercian Abbeys, especially in the North of England. The Churches of this middle period are remarkable for the increase of ornament and for the rich variety of mouldings. It was during this period that the Church of Over Winchendon was rebuilt.

But, for some reason which it has always been difficult to explain, the work of the Cistercian builders underwent a change. They now either retained the round arch, using new and simpler mouldings, or they began to introduce into their buildings the use of the pointed arch, but in this case they combined with it many of the old rich mouldings. This is generally known as the great Transitional period and from it dates the oldest part of the parish Church of Waddesdon. The south doorway and four bays of the south arcading of the Nave were built about 1190. The arches must have been originally semi-circular, but they were rebuilt in their present form probably a century or more later.

EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.

Towards the end of the twelfth century there sprang up out of the Transitional Norman work the first type of Gothic building known as Early English. The essential mark of Gothic builders is their feeling for aspiration. Each development of Gothic work was due to the attempt to intro-

duce more space and light. In this first period of English Gothic this is seen in the heightening of the windows and lengthening of the Chancels. The foundations of the style were laid in the peaceful reign of Henry II, during which the old antagonism between the Saxon and Norman races was coming to an end. Its characteristics were grace, strength and simplicity, and it has often been pointed out that this style represents a blend of the massive strength of the Normans with the vigour of the Dane and the grace and freedom of the Anglo-Saxon viking.

The nave of our own Church was enlarged during the period, but there is nothing to-day left to remind us of these Early English builders except the westernmost column in the south arcading, which marks the end of the old Norman nave, and the thick wall from the east end of the south doorway to the west end of the nave.

DECORATED PERIOD.

The period which covers the reigns of the three Edwards is known as the "Decorated Period." It is often spoken of as "fourteenth century work," but it really began in the early days of Edward I's reign, and came to an end with the Black Death. In its early stages it was simply a rich variety of Early English Gothic, and as such represents the highest development of English Church architecture. It was an age of

romance and chivalry, and its vigour and splendour invaded the domain of the Church. The builders of the fourteenth century loved width and openness. Churches were widened and the arches became less sharply pointed. About this time the discovery that chloride of silver would impart a brilliant yellow stain to white glass greatly affected the design of Church windows. Larger windows were now introduced, and much lighter tones were now possible, fostering the development of bar tracery, with its interlacing designs or elaborate geometrical patterns. This interlacing tracery may be seen in the east window of Waddesdon Church.

During the early part of the fourteenth century the original Chancel was destroyed, and about this time the greater part of the Church was rebuilt. A rood loft was added, and the doorway which led to this still remains in the wall to the north side of the Chancel arch. Some twenty years later a north aisle was added, including an arcade of six bays on the north side of the Nave. The Nave, also, was lengthened by a bay to the east, and the present Chancel was built, a good deal of the old material being used in the rebuilding. Later in the century the original West Tower was added, but in 1891, owing to its unsafe condition, this had to be entirely rebuilt, and the tower arch is the only portion of the original that now remains.

PERPENDICULAR PERIOD.

It seemed as though the builders of this period were trying to represent in stone the ideals of their age. The opening of the fifteenth century saw the dawn of a renaissance and the birth of the new learning. Its influence soon became apparent in the church buildings, which were now flooded with light. In the Perpendicular style the masonry became little more than a framework of stone into which were fitted as many windows as it could possibly hold. The old, natural, free-flowing designs in tracery were abandoned for perpendicular bars and horizontal lines.

These alterations in style are seen very well in our own Church. During the second half of the fifteenth century the old roof of the Nave was taken down and replaced by a new one, the walls of the Nave were heightened and two rows of clerestory windows were added. New windows were inserted in the north and south walls of the Chancel, and in the north and south aisles, the walls of the south aisle being entirely rebuilt. The old fifteenth century roof has since been replaced, but the carved stone corbels which once carried the rafters remain.

The glory of the Perpendicular work was its large east windows and lofty towers. Its churches gained much in outward splendour and in general brilliancy of effect, but the old mysteri-

ous half-lights, which had been such an aid to worship, were gone, and the atmosphere of the Church was far less devotional than it had been. The large windows were often fitted with stained glass, but the figures of the saints and apostles were now frequently replaced by those of the patrons of the Church and by armorial designs.

AFTER THE REFORMATION.

In the Reformation period which followed there was no great style of church architecture, for the simple reason that few churches were ever built or added to. Many were left altogether unrepaired or were pulled down. New buildings indeed there were in every direction, for with the spoils of the Church the new-rich built for themselves houses and schools and colleges, but not churches. It is significant that during the whole four centuries which followed the Wars of the Roses, only three unimportant alterations were made in the fabric of Waddesdon Church, viz., a four-lighted, square-headed window in the wall of the south aisle; a very clumsily-wrought head-piece to a window in the north wall of the Chancel; and two buttresses to shore up the south wall of the Chancel.¹

A list of the external and internal details of the Church will be found given in the appendix.

¹ Possibly in 1717. Cf. Spec. Dioc., Lincoln, p. 435.

CHAPTER VIII.

THROUGH THE AGES.

“ Now God that suffrod for us ded,
 And leftyt here thi body in bred,
 Thu gyf us grace to servyn the,
 Here in erthe qwyl we be.
 Amen ! Amen ! for charyte !”

“*NARRATIO DE VIRTUTE MISSARUM.*” Latter half of 14th Century.¹

I. THE MEDIÆVAL PERIOD.

So far as present investigations have been made, they carry us back to the beginning of the thirteenth century, and such information as comes to us from those early days is concerned mainly with the rectors of the parish.

PAPAL TAXATIONS.

The story of the Church in the thirteenth century is one of a desperate struggle for liberty, both against the Pope and king. Yet this struggle did not in any way exhaust the energies of the Church. On the contrary, the very effort seemed to call forth all its latent powers, so that this century has sometimes been called “the golden age of English Churchmanship.”² It was an age in which there was no sharp division between the religious and secular life of the people, and in which business, pleasure, warfare, art, architecture,

¹ From some poems in praise of the Mass. M.S. Harl. No. 3945 (fol. 77 Vo.) Cf. “*Reliquæ Antiquæ*” ed. by Thomas Wright & J. D. Halliwell, 1841—3. Vol I, p. 63.

² Bishop Stubbs.

science and learning were regarded as the handmaids of religion. All through this century the Pope succeeded in extorting enormous sums by taxation from the English Clergy. In 1246 Innocent IV demanded one-third of the revenues of benefices for three years from all resident incumbents. In order to meet the expenses of crusading expeditions to the Holy Land, Pope Nicholas IV gave to King Edward I the tenths for six years. By the king's order, a new taxation was then made in 1291-92. This was known as the "Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas IV, and it remained the basis of all assessments upon the Church down to the time of the Reformation.¹

The only livings exempt from taxation were those which did not exceed the limit of 10 marks (i.e., about £160 a year).

The three portions of the Waddesdon rectory were valued at £10 each, and out of this a sum of £6. 13s. 4d., or 10 marks, was payable annually to the Abbot of Bec, in Normandy.² £1 at the time of the "Taxatio" was equivalent to £24 of our money according to pre-war value. This would mean that the three portions of the Waddesdon living were worth £240 each, and that out of this £160 per annum was payable to the Abbey of Bec.

¹ Cf. E. L. Cutts, "Parish Priests and their People," Ch. XXV. p. 381.

² Tax: of Pope Nich. IV. (Rea. Com.), p. 34.

“ NICHOLAS DE WOTESDONE.”

Little is known about the rectors of the parish during this century beyond the date of their institution mentioned in the episcopal registers, and in some cases the date of presentation to the living given in the Patent Rolls, but there is some interesting information connected with one of the rectors of the second portion, which has recently come to light. In the year 1862, there was found at Frindsbury, near Rochester, in Kent, a latten (i.e., brass) seal, now in the possession of Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., of Liverpool, to whom I am indebted for much of the following information. This seal bears the inscription “ NICHOLAI PSONE DE WOTESDONE,” i.e., “ The Seal of Nicholas parson of Waddesdon.”¹ Frindsbury was either on or just off the Pilgrims’ Way, and this seems to suggest that the owner may have lost it when going to, or returning from, a pilgrimage to Canterbury. The seal was evidently attached to a cord of some sort, for there is a loop-hole for suspension. It shows the Plantagenets’ badge of the star and crescent, and Nicholas is represented with lowered head, kneeling below the demi figures of the Blessed Virgin Mary and her Son. There have been various rectors of Waddesdon of the name “ Nicholas,” but the only one to which it could apply is the “ Nicholas of Wotesdone,” who was instituted to

¹ Nicholai is genitive with sigillum, a seal, understood.



SEAL OF "NICHOLAS DE WOTESDONE,"
RECTOR OF THE SECOND PORTION
FROM 1244.

the second portion in 1244. It is not known at what date he vacated the living, but his successor died in 1277.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY RECTORS.

The fourteenth century, which was ushered in with such a riot of art, romance and chivalry, witnessed also the captivity of the Popes at Avignon and the collapse of the Papacy. By many it is considered to be the era of greatest beauty in English art. It was the age of Chaucer, Wyclif, and Marsiglio of Padua.

In spite of much outward beauty and splendour, the condition of affairs in the Church at Waddesdon could not have been satisfactory. About 1329 John Gentilcorps, rector of the third portion, was deprived of the living for taking part in the manslaughter of John Larches, rector of Pitchcott, between Winchendon and Warmstone.¹ Five years before this he owed Sir Richard Dammory £44 6s. 8d. His lands and goods and chattels were to be seized in default of payment.²

The third portion of the living had at this time the cure of souls, together with the other two portions, and could not be held in plurality with another benefice. In spite of this a number of the rectors of the third portion, about the middle of the century, succeeded in obtaining from the Popes

¹ Cf. Episc.: Reg.:

² Cf. Cal.: of Close Rolls, 1324, Nov. 9, West, p. 325, Numb. 26 d.

at Avignon a dispensation to hold additional livings. In 1350 Henry de Chaddesden not only held the portion of "Atte Grene," but was also King's Clerk, Archdeacon of Leicester, prebendary of St. Martin's of Derneshall in the Church of St. Mary, Lincoln, and was prebendary of Wyllesdon in the Church of St. Paul, London, and of Sandeacre in the Church of Lichfield.¹

The appointment of Nicholas Chaddesden, his successor and kinsman, was equally unsatisfactory. He obtained the third portion of the living when he was in his twenty-fourth year, and held it as a sinecure for four years. He was then ordained deacon, and a year afterwards priest, but immediately on his ordination obtained, in addition to the Waddesdon portion, a benefice at Stretton, in the diocese of Hereford. Then, after two and a half years, he resigned the portion, and prays the Pope for a dispensation, which was granted him by Innocent VI.²

John Michel was evidently a Norman priest of some note. He was domestic chaplain to John de Chevereston, baron, was related to the King of England and to the Seneschal of Aquitaine. The latter wrote for him to Pope Urban V for a canonry of Abergivily, with expectation of a prebend, and this was granted.³

¹ Cf. Papal Letters, Vol. III, p. 305. Cf. also Cal: Pat: Rolls, 1350, Aug. 10, West, p. 561. Numb. 13.

² Cf. Cal: of Papal Letters, 1361, f. 306.

³ Cf. Cal: Pap: Letters, 1362, f. 181 d.

These were some of the abuses which, a century earlier, Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, had denounced and resisted, and which, a century and a half later, bore fruit in the English Reformation.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

The last period of Mediæval Church Life in England was ushered in by the Black Death, and ended with the Wars of the Roses. In this age there was no great spiritual movement as there had been in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to save the Church from stagnation.

“The intellectual and artistic triumphs of the Middle Ages,” says Professor Wakeman, “were essentially the products of the Catholic religion. They derived their strength from no other source.”¹

But the abuses which Marsiglio and Wyclif had tried to prevent grew worse and worse, the Papal court was a byword for corruption, and a change came over men’s attitude towards religion. “They realised the strength of pagan thought, were astonished at the loftiness of some pagan morality, and were attracted by the perfect form and warm life of pagan beauty. In art they demanded the representation of men and women as they were, not as they ought to be.”²

¹ Cf. “Introduction to Hist.: of the Ch: of England,” p. 189, publishers: Messrs. Rivington & Co.

² Ibid., p. 189.

Concerning the living of Waddesdon, there is little of interest during this century beyond the fact that, in 1467, owing to the forfeiture of the Manor, the advowson of the parish passed over for a time into the hands of Henry Earl of Essex, Chancellor of England and uncle of King Edward IV.

PETER'S PENCE.

Browne Willis, quoting from an ancient book of the Archdeaconry of Buckingham, then kept at Aylesbury, gives the amount of Peter's Pence collected in the year 1460 for the Deanery of Waddesdon and remitted to Rome. The contribution of the Church at Waddesdon was 10s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., and that for Winchendon 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. This ancient tax, so called because it was collected on St. Peter's Day, was levied by the Pope on the basis of one penny per household to support the English college at Rome. The tax was abolished by Queen Elizabeth.

THE CHANTRY CHAPEL AT EYTHROPE.

Chantry Chapels were one of the developments in the Church during the fifteenth century, some 2,000 being founded during this and the latter half of the previous century. A chantry sprang up out of the very natural desire that men have, that their name should be remembered after their death. It may be described as a bequest set apart for the maintenance of a priest to offer

up prayers for the soul of the founder and his family.¹ As a result of these bequests a large number of Chantry Chapels were built.

In Waddesdon parish a chantry was founded at Eythrope by the will of Roger, Brother of John Dynham,² who died in 1490.³ Apparently a Chapel at Eythrope was being built, or perhaps rebuilt, at the time he made his will, and this was to be "consecrated anew" as a chantry chapel. Roger Dynham was buried temporarily in Waddesdon Church, and when complete arrangements had been made by Lord Dynham for a chantry priest from Fotheringhay College, at a yearly stipend of £6 13s. 4d., the body of his brother, Roger, was removed to Eythrope Chapel. The foundation remained till 1548, when all chantries were suppressed. In 1549 the chantry priest was Sir Gilbert Jeffery. He was 60 years of age, and in 1553 received a pension of £6 per annum.⁴ He is mentioned in the bishop's visitation of Waddesdon for 1528.⁵

¹ Cf. Cutts, "Parish Priests and their People," Ch. XXVIII.

² John Dynham by his will, proved Oct. 30, 1535 (P.C.C. 28 Hogew), willed to be buried at Asheridge beside his father Sir Tho: Dyham, Kt. He gave XXs. "unto the sacrament of the Church of Waddesdon [for] my oblacions committed."

³ Will dated Oct. 22, 1490, proved 25 Feb., 1490 (P.C.C. 27 chilles). He willed "corpusaqe meum sepeliend' in ecclia pochiali de Wadston ibid p mansarum humatum quosqu capella mea in Eytheroppe fuit edificata et santificacione renovata quo facto volo et corpus meu sis translatum ab ecclia de Wadston pd dict et in capella pd fata iterum ibid de novo sepiliend."

⁴ Delafied MSS. Bodleian, p. 21, from Gough MSS.

⁵ Epis: Visitation, Lincoln, f. 141.

The building itself was allowed to remain as a private chapel for the use of Sir Robert Dormer and his household. In the time of the antiquary the Rev. Thomas Delafield, the chapel was still standing, though in a somewhat ruinous condition. Lipscomb, whose account of the chapel is based upon Willis' statement, describes it thus :—

"The old chapel was forty-two feet long, and fifteen feet wide, wainscotted with oak; the area within the rails, paved with black and white Warwickshire stone in lozenges; and Willis describes an old sepulchral monument of grey marble, remaining in his time, with brass plates and effigies of a man in armour, under a canopy supported by pillars, with four shields of arms, charged with a few lozenges, in chief a crescent, and the like impaling fine roundels."¹

The chapel stood near to the mansion of the Dormers. It was destroyed in 1732. The tomb was ransacked in the hope of finding treasure, the lead was sold for £100, and the stones of the chapel are said to have been used for building a bridge over the River Thame near the house.

On August 24th, 1887, when preparations were being made for the building of the Eythrope Pavilion, the tomb was discovered, and was subsequently removed by Miss Alice de Rothschild to

¹ Vol. II, p. 482.

what is, let us hope, its final resting-place in the Nave of Waddesdon Church.

2. THE REFORMATION PERIOD.

After the Wars of the Roses the English Church entered upon a period of reform. This process was certainly a necessary, if unpleasant, business. But the Reformation, like many such movements, went too far. It began by rightly protesting against the arrogant claims of the bishop of Rome and against Papal laws which outraged the consciences of Christian men all over the world. It ended in placing a crushing burden of taxation on the clergy; in the suppression of all monasteries; in a great pillage of the Churches by professional plunderers; and in a disgraceful scramble for the Church's priceless treasures of art and learning.

THE SUBSIDY OF 1526.

In June, 1523, Convocation somewhat grudgingly granted the king a half of one year's revenue of all the benefices of England. Those who received less than £8 were allowed a third. Not only incumbents, but both curates and retired clergy were taxed. For the purposes of the subsidy, the incumbents were allowed to deduct the stipends of their curates and, where necessary, money which had been spent on repairs. Their payment was spread over a period of five years, and the first instalment had to be paid in 1526.

The records of this subsidy are particularly valuable because they reveal, for the first time in any official document, the names and stipends of assistant clergy.

The list¹ for the parish of Waddesdon is as follows :—

		Stipend.	Quota.
1st portion.	Dom : Hugo Bristhow	£ 14	16/8
Curate Dom :	Rogerus Blacke	5	7/1
2nd portion.	Dom : Robertus Lee	14	3/4
Curate Dom :	Radulphus Parsall	5	6/8
3rd portion.	Dom : Ricardus Huntingdon	... ... ...	14 18/-
Curate Dom :	Gilbertus Gefferey-son	... ... ... ...	5 8/-
In pensione	Domino Nicholas Manveringe	... ... ...	4 5/4

It should be noted that the small quota paid by the rector of the second portion is due to the fact that he was allowed to deduct the sum of £4, which he paid to his predecessor, Nicholas Manveringe, as pension. In order to compare these amounts with money values of the present day, it should be remembered that 1d. at the time of the Subsidy was worth at least 1s. of our pre-war money.²

¹ Cf. "A subsidy collected in the diocese of Lincoln in 1526," by Rev. H. Salter.

² Cf. Rev. E. L. Cutts, "Parish Priests," p. 405

“THE VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS,” 1534.

From very early times the Pope had claimed the first fruits of all livings, but on the rejection of the Papal Supremacy, Henry VIII, as Head of the Church in this country, demanded these first fruits for himself. In 1534 a new valuation of livings was made, which was called “The Valor Ecclesiasticus.” According to this valuation the three portions of the Waddesdon living were each rated at £15. 3s. 4d.

THE BISHOP'S VISITATIONS.

The Bishop's visitations for this period give us a few references of interest. During the early part of the century both the Church and the rectories seem to have been in a state of disrepair.

“17th May, 1519, Waddesdon.

The Cemetery is not honestly kept. Brute beasts are pastured in the same.

The walls of the Church are defective in divers places.

The rectories in the portion de lee Grene by the carelessness of Sir Richard Huntingdon, and of the portion de le motens by the carelessness of Sir Nicholas Manuaryng, are ruinous.”¹

In the visitation of 1552 there is an interesting reference to the preaching ability of the clergy.²

¹ Bishop's Visitations, Lincoln, 1517-20, f. 37d.

² Ibid, 1552, Liber Cleri, f. 93.

Sir William Batherne, rector of the 1st portion, is mentioned as "a preacher licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury." Of Sir Robert Lee, rector of the 2nd portion, it is remarked that "his knowledge is insufficient" ("parum sapit"). Sir Richard Foster vicar of Over Winchendon, is described as "vicar Habit contiones." This probably means that he was able to deliver a sermon. This visitation reveals the fact that many clergymen had only one, two, or more sermons. Others are described as "nullam habit nisi per se factam," perhaps meaning that they were able to write sermons themselves.

Later in the century, in 1585, it is stated that "Edward Lamber Gent. doth not make sufficient gate to the Church yarde."¹ This was put right and he was dismissed.

One of the rectors of the 2nd portion, Dr. Gabriel Goodman (1569-1601), was a scholar of outstanding ability. In 1561 he had been made Dean of Westminster. He was one of the original subscribers to the 39 articles, and assisted in the translation of the "Bishops' Bible," which was completed in 1568. He was also at one time Domestic Chaplain to Lord Burleigh.²

THE EDWARDIAN INVENTORIES.

In the closing years of Edward VI's reign, it became clear that the body of statesmen who

¹ *Ibid.*, 1583, f. 93.

² Lipscomb, Vol. II, 499-501.

surrounded the boy king were bent on looting the immense treasure of the churches. Before the end of the reign utter lawlessness set in, and the churches were stripped of shrines, altars, ornaments, vestments, and sacred vessels. In 1552 commissioners were appointed to obtain an inventory of church goods for every parish in the kingdom. These inventories were made in the form of an indenture between the commissioners and the Church Wardens. On May 16th, 1552, the Church Wardens of the various local Churches were ordered to appear at different centres, Aylesbury being the one chosen for this district. They had to bring with them the inventory, together with all the specified ornaments belonging to the Church. These were stored by the Commissioners "until such time as the King's Majesty's pleasure be further known." The actual seizure of goods took place about a year later.

An enormous quantity of valuables was collected in this way—chalices, patens, pixes, cruets, candle sticks, crosses, censers, vessels for holy water, crismatories, altar cloths, towels, curtains for riddels, altar frontals, copes and vestments. For the county of Buckingham alone there were 70 copes and 241 sets of vestments. The colours of the latter were as follows:—50 blue, 42 red, 36 green, 32 white, 18 crimson, 17 black, and 9 lenten white¹.

¹ Cf. "The Edwardian Inventories for Bucks," Alcuin Club Collections, No. IX, p. XXXIII, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

It is interesting to notice that Waddesdon was one of the Churches in the county which possessed an unusually good number of vestments. A "vestment" never represented less than a chasuble, stole, maniple and apparels for albe and amice, and usually included the albe and amice and sometimes a cope. The following is the inventory of goods pertaining to the parish Church of Waddesdon, as returned to the Commissioners by the two churchwardens, Gateman and Randolffe Gowrney :—¹

- " iiiij great belles with one sans (i.e., sanctus) bell
- ij chalys of sylver percell gylte with patentes.²
one cope of blwe sylke with a vestement and ij tynacles for the same³
- a rede vestement of satyn bregges
- a grene vestement of braunged damaske.
- a rede velvett cope
- a vestement of blake worsted and ij tynacles
for the same
- a whyte vestement of silke
- a whyte vestement of bustyan⁴
- a tynacle of greene sylke
- a cope of grene sylke braunched and a veste-
ment for the same

¹ Ibid, pp. 13, 14.

² i.e., patens.

³ i.e., tunicle or garment worn by deacon and sub-deacon when assisting at High Mass.

⁴ " Bustyan " or fustian was a coarse plain linen used in suggestion of sackcloth during the first four weeks of Lent.

a blewe vestement of wolstede
ij vestements branched with grene and blewe
a vestement of vyolette coler
a vestment of whyte bustyan
ij hand belles
iiij surplus
vj alter clothes
ij great candell stykes
v small candell stykes . . . one of coper and
other woode . . . and gylte . . .”
[the rest is torn away.]

None of these found their way back to the parish Church. It is not recorded whom they ultimately enriched, but there is no doubt that in common with all the spoils of this Commission they were seized upon under the cloak of reforming zeal.

3. THE PURITAN PERIOD.

The seventeenth century may be described as the Puritan period in our Church's history. The clergy who, on the accession of Elizabeth, had returned from exile at Geneva, did their utmost to make the English Church conform to the doctrine and discipline which they had assimilated during their sojourn in Calvin's city. They introduced lectures and meetings called “prophesying,” and discarded the use of the surplice in favour of the Geneva gown and bands, but during Elizabeth's reign all attempts to presbyterianize

the Church of England met with failure. Some were impatient of delay and demanded "reformation without tarrying for any."¹ These rightly perceived that their own Church doctrine was incompatible with the true Catholic nature of the English Church. At the cost of much persecution they separated and formed the first body of Independent Dissenters.

But the Puritan leaven was still working in the English Church, and was only biding its time until a more favourable day. That day came during the Civil Wars, when for a few years the Prayer Book was actually discarded, episcopacy was abolished, and presbyteries were ordered and established all over the country. But no sooner was the Presbyterian discipline set up than it became extremely unpopular, and when, in 1643, the use of the Prayer Book was made penal, a large number of clergymen were ejected from their livings. Until 1653, when Cromwell came into power, the Church was in a state of disorder and anarchy. He disliked the narrowness and bigotry of Presbyterianism, and tolerated all who would obey the Government, whatever their religious beliefs, except Roman Catholics and Prelatist Anglicans. During his protectorate Independency practically became the religion of England.

¹ Robert Browne, who had been an Anglican clergyman, gathered together at Norwich one of the first companies of separatists about 1580. His treatise was published at Middelburgh in 1582, and was entitled, "A Treatise of reformation without tarrying for anie, and of the wickedness of those Preachers which will not reforme till the Magistrate commaunde or compell them."

It was not until the Restoration, in 1660, that the Church of England returned to its normal life and service. The bishops resumed their duties without any act on the part of the state to authorize them to do so; for, according to the theory of the Restoration, the years of Presbyterian and Independent rule both in the Church and State were an illegal usurpation. It was because the Puritans under Richard Baxter demanded a new doctrinal basis for the Church and an amended Prayer Book, which would have been essentially out of accord with Catholic tradition, that they were compelled to leave the Church by the religious settlement of 1662. And from this time onwards most of the Puritans found a new home in the Independent and Baptist communities.

It has been necessary to give this brief summary of the Puritan movement in order to appreciate the events in the life of our own Church during the seventeenth century. As we should expect, there are many references to the troubled state of affairs.

PURITAN PREACHERS AT WADDESDON.

During the early part of the century the rectors of Waddesdon were mostly men who belonged to the Puritan party.

In 1601 Henry Wilkinson was appointed to the 1st and 2nd portions of the living. He also acted as curate at Winchendon. He married Sarah, the daughter of Arthur Wake, the rector

of Billing, Northants, who is described as “a famous minister of the Gospel.” Wilkinson is referred to as “an old puritan.”¹ In the Bishop’s visitation of 1607 the following note occurs:—

“Presentments. Mr. Wilkinson their parson for that hee dothe not weare his surplice nor dothe not say all the whole divine service and doth leave out the letany.”²

In 1637 he published a “Catechism for the use of the Congregation of Waddesdon, in Bucks,”³ which was several times reprinted. It is not certain how long he remained at Waddesdon, but between the years 1607 and 1617 five of his children were baptized in that Church. From 1617 to 1622 the parish work seems to have been done by curates in charge. Possibly Mr. Wilkinson remained rector until 1648. In 1643 he was elected a member of the Assembly of Divines. One of his sons, John, settled at Colwick, and died there in 1664. Another son, Henry, commonly called “Long Harry,” was ordained to the ministry, and preached a famous sermon in St. Mary’s Church, Oxford, in which he bitterly declaimed against the ceremonies of the Church. He was a great zealot of the Presbyterian cause, and in 1652 was elected Lady Margaret’s Professor in the University of Oxford.

¹ Lip., Vol. II, p. 501.

² Bp: Vis: 1607, f. 12d.

³ Lip., Vol. II, p. 502.

He is described as an excellent preacher, "though his voice was shrill and whining."¹ At the Restoration he was ejected from all his preferments and became a Nonconformist, holding meetings at Clapham.

In the same year that Henry Wilkinson was appointed rector of the 1st and 2nd portions, John Burges accepted the 3rd part of the living. He must have been an even more profoundly convinced Puritan, for, in 1605, he was deprived of his living for nonconformity.

His place was filled by a great scholar named George Carlton. In addition to the Waddesdon living he held a benefice at Nuffield, in Oxfordshire, and the visitation of 1611 states that he resided at the latter place.² The following comment is made in the Episcopal visitation of 1607:

"Presentments. Mr. Geo. Carlton for that hee dothe refuse to paye ye clarke his wages wch. hathe been alwayes payed time out of mind of man by those personnes that haue dwelt there wch. alwayes hathe beene a quarter of corne yearly."³

In 1617 he was made Bishop of Llandaff, but apparently retained the living of Waddesdon until 1619, when he was translated to the see of Chichester.

¹ Lip., Vol. II, Note p. 502.

² Ep. Reg., 1611, f. 21.

³ Ibid., 1607, f. 12d.

Michael Rede, D.D., who succeeded Carleton, was probably a divine of the school of Andrewes and Hooker. It is interesting to find that in 1623 he obtained a dispensation to hold with the 3rd part of the rectory of Waddesdon the parsonage of Little Gilding, in the diocese of Lincoln.¹ Little Gilding is apparently the same place as Little Gidding, and is familiar to all those who have read the story of "John Inglesant." It was the home of the Collet family and the scene of the first experiment of the English Church in community life since the days of the dissolution of the monasteries.

In 1638 Henry Stringer was appointed to succeed Michael Rede. Lipscomb, in his unpublished MSS. notes, says, on the authority of Browne Willis, that Stringer was ejected from the living in 1648.²

During the period of the Commonwealth, Robert Bennet,³ according to the Episcopal Registers, became rector of the first two portions of the living. He was appointed in 1648 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and was apparently a man after their own heart. The Commonwealth Survey for 1649-50 states that the three portions of the living were worth £33 each, and that the incum-

¹ Col. of State Papers, Dom. 1623, p. 22, July 19, West.

² MS. Notes of Lipscomb, of Aylesbury Museum, Section Biographical, 285/13, p. 80.

³ See the account given of him in Calamy's "The Nonconformist's Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 308 and 9. He wrote a Theological Concordance of the Synonymous Terms in the Holy Scriptures, 1657.

bents were Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Robert Bennit, and Mr. Richard Segar.¹ The note put against them is: "constant prechere," which apparently applies to all three, and means that their teaching was approved of by the Parliamentary Commissioners.

In 1661 John Ellis was appointed rector of all three portions of the living, which he held till his death, in 1662. It was a time of much confusion of thought, of great disturbance in the country, and many men were swayed by the fortunes of the day. John Ellis, like the vicar of Bray, more than once changed his convictions. During the Commonwealth period he wrote a book called "*Vindiciæ Catholicæ, or the Rights of Particular Churches Asserted,*" in favour of Independency. But on the Restoration of Charles II, he repented, and published another book entitled "*St. Austin Imitated, or Retractions and Repentings for having deserted the King and Parliament in the Great Rebellion.*"² He had a family of remarkably able children, and some of them occupied distinguished posts. One—"Philippe," became a Roman Catholic bishop.³

THE BLOOD-STAIN ON THE REGISTER.

A story handed down from the days of the Civil War throws some light on this stormy chapter

¹ Cf. *Register of Church Livings*, Lansdown MSS., 459, p. 192.

² Lip., Vol. II, p. 502.

³ Cf. Ch. Reg. for Baptism, 1653.

in the history of the Church. In the earliest volume of the Church Registers the entries of burials are interrupted at the year 1645.

There is a tradition well established in the village concerning a parish clerk,¹ who, after the Battle of Aylesbury, was returning from Bierton with a portion of the Parliamentary Army. The troops marched to Waddesdon, and here one of the officers in charge, having plundered the Church, attempted to obtain forcible possession of the Church Registers. Parliamentarian as he was, the clerk regarded this as an act of sacrilege. The book was in his custody, and rather than yield to the officer he fell to blows. A fight ensued and blood was spilt upon the open page. The village people have never forgotten that they owe the possession of their oldest register to the courage of the parish clerk who was prepared to defy his superior officer and risk his life in defence of the book which was in his charge.

EDMUND DORRELL'S PEW.

In a MS. book now at the Aylesbury Museum Library, and which seems to have belonged to the Aylesbury Archdeaconry office, it appears that a certain churchwarden named Edmund Dorrell was inhibited from sitting in a newly-built seat in the Church without the authority from the Court. This seat stood in the south aisle ("Insulam

¹ Probably William Delafield, c. 1640-1675.

Austras :"), and was 5 feet 3 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 4 feet in height or thereabouts. The order was given on January 20th, 1669, and the charge brought against him was that "he hath sett upp a seate for his wife in ye Church of W: aforesd to ye straightning and defacing ye comelyness of one of ye aisles of ye sd. Church and to ye pejudise of some of ye parishioners of W: aforesayd." He appeared before the Court and was eventually allowed to retain his seat. It is interesting to note that though high-backed pews were then fashionable, disfigurement of the Church, even by a Churchwarden, was not allowed to pass without protest.

4. THE AGE OF REASON.

The age of Puritan discipline and religious persecution was followed by one of reason and moderation in all things. The doctrine of the majesty and sovereignty of God, which had produced a race of strong and godly men, gave place to nice and formal disquisitions about the deity of God and the reasonableness of Christianity. These intellectual disputes about the nature and being of God did not greatly concern the ordinary worshipper at Church. Seated snugly in the corner of his well-furnished, high-backed pew, the sermon rolled past him in waves of eloquence. The word that was preached did not touch his conscience or change his heart. This age of

reason in religion created some intellectual giants, but the grit and backbone which had been the essential mark of the Calvinistic Puritan were lacking; far less could it reproduce the rich devotion of the mediæval saint or the grim and austere service of the Norman monk.

During the earlier part of the eighteenth century, the books of the Church were badly kept, and very little information is forthcoming. The office of Churchwarden in those days was by no means an easy one, and on January 8th, 1724, we find that charges were paid "at ye Court upon the act of William Perkins refusing to serve as Churchwarden when he was chosen by the parish—12s. 06d."¹

THE NEW STYLE CALENDAR, 1752.

In 1752 the new style calendar was ordered by law as from the beginning of the year. In order to correct and adjust this, twelve days from the 2nd to the 14th of September were omitted. This brought Christmas twelve days earlier. There were many protests throughout the countryside, and some people persisted in celebrating old Christmas Day on the 7th of January.

Many tales have come down to posterity about Henry Loft, who was at that time resident rector of the first portion. He is described as a remarkably good-tempered, handsome, tall man, b

¹ Church Wardens' Accounts.

somewhat eccentric and timid. Lipscomb tells us that his father always spoke of this rector with great regard as a worthy and kind-hearted parish priest, generous in hospitality, and living at peace with his neighbours.¹

The parishioners of Waddesdon were evidently much disturbed about the alterations in the Calendar, and urged their rector to preach a sermon on the old Christmas Day. He gave in to their wish, held a service, and preached a sermon, but did not use the office for the festival of Christmas. He afterwards remarked that he had never seen such a large congregation in Church before. The experiment of holding this service on the 7th of January was not repeated.

It is possible that at this time there was a plant of the ancient Glastonbury thorn growing in the Churchyard or Rectory garden at Waddesdon, as there certainly was at Quainton. Lips comb seems to think that the following account of a gathering, given in the "Gentleman's Magazine," may apply to Waddesdon. There can be no doubt that the incident was connected with Quainton, not Waddesdon, but we give the quotation because it helps to illustrate the feeling of indignation that was aroused not only in this neighbourhood, but in many parts of the country.

"Quainton, in Buckinghamshire, Dec.
24. Above 2,000 people came here this night

¹ Lip., Vol. II, p. 503.

with lanthorns and candles, to view a black-thorn which grows in this neighbourhood, and which was remembered (this year only) to be a slip from the famous Glastonbury thorn, that it always budded on the 24th, was full blown the next day, and went all off at night : but the people finding no appearance of a bud, 'twas agreed by all, that Decemb. 25. N.S. could not be the right Christmas-Day, and accordingly refused going to Church, and treating their friends on that day as usual : at length, the affair became so serious that the ministers of the neighbouring villages, in order to appease the people, thought it prudent to give notice, that the old Christmas Day should be kept holy as before."¹

5. DAYS OF SPIRITUAL DEARTH.

A careful reading of such Church books as have come down to us would suggest that the century which extends from the close of the reign of George II to the early years of Queen Victoria was a period of great spiritual dearth in the history of our Church. For the villagers they were years of real distress and poverty. During a considerable part of this period the affairs of the Church were managed, not by resident incumbents, but by curates who were paid to look after the work. It is true that assistant ministers, such as John Terry, who had sole charge of the Church for over

¹ Gentleman's Mag., 1753, Vol. 23, p. 49, Historical Chronicle.

20 years, were able men, yet the position must have been a difficult one for the ordinary agricultural labourer to understand. He found it hard enough to keep body and soul together : his rectors, who were frequently able and wealthy men, had been given the cure of souls in Waddesdon parish, yet they drew their salary and paid other men a smaller wage to do the work which they should have done themselves. And when at last, in 1829, a rector was appointed who came to reside in the village, his example among the people was anything but satisfactory.

On October 1st, 1821, Frederick Cox was licensed to perform the office of stipendiary curate at a salary of £105 plus Easter offerings and surplice fees. He was also allowed the use of the Rectory House and garden, and until the appointment of Mr. Latimer, in 1829, he had sole charge of this and of Winchendon parish. He acted as Vicar of Winchendon for 58 years, and is described as "a hard worker."¹ He was the first to start a Sunday School in Waddesdon, and we are reminded of his name to-day by the field which once belonged to him, and which is still known as "Cox's Close."

6. FRUITS OF THE EVANGELICAL AND TRACTARIAN REVIVALS.

The Evangelical Revival brought new life to the English Church at the close of the eighteenth

¹ Cf. Parish Mag., 1879, May.

century. It bore fruit in Waddesdon some fifty or sixty years later, during the devoted labours of Mr. Walton and Mr. Burges. In the same way the force of the Tractarian movement of the forties was felt here much later in the century under the ministry of the Rev. T. J. Williams and his successors.

It was a happy day for the Church at Waddesdon when, in the year 1850, the Rev. W. W. Walton was appointed Senior Curate in charge. Not only was he an earnest and vigorous preacher with a great zeal for the saving of souls, but he was also able, through the training which he had received in medicine, to relieve the suffering of the sick. Many are the stories of people who came to him for help and advice. It is said that, at a time when a great epidemic was raging in the village, he slept in his study downstairs in case anyone might wish to call him up in the night. In 1859, when visiting a case of diphtheria in the village, he himself fell a prey to the disease, and died shortly after. The text which he placed upon his wife's tombstone sums up the aim of his eight years' ministry—"Be ye therefore also ready."

Some few months later Richard Bennett Burges was instituted as rector. His seven years' ministry among the people of Waddesdon will be

remembered for three things—his work among the children; a complete restoration of the Church; and his responsibility for the building of a new Church at Westcott.

Of the life of the Church during the middle period of the last century little information is forthcoming, for the minutes of the Church Vestry become more and more concerned with secular affairs. Since the memory of many parishioners will carry them back to the days of Rector Williams, this is perhaps the proper place to conclude the story of their parish Church. There are, however, certain matters which it will be convenient to consider separately in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

A MISCELLANY.

“ So that both stones, and dust, and all of me
 Jointly agree
 To cry to thee;
 And in this Musick, by thy Martyrs’ bloud
 Seal’d and made good,
 Present, O God,
 The echo of these stones,
 —My sighes, and groans !”

HENRY VAUGHAN—“ CHURCH-SERVICE.”

I. THE ADVOWSON AND LIVING.

Among the episcopal registers at Lincoln there is a certificate of John, Bishop of Lincoln, written at his castle of Sleaford, and dated 24th June, 1390. This states that each of the three portions of the parish Church of “ Wodesdon,” by the use of very ancient time and from the foundation of the Church of “ Wodesdon,” have been three, and that the rectors have been instituted to each of the portions when they have been vacant, that one portion is commonly called “ Atte Green,” which portions have the cure of souls annexed to them, and that the Earl of Devon, Lord of “ Wodesdon,” the Founder and Patron of the aforesaid portions, presents fit parsons to the Bishop for institution when they are vacant.¹

¹ Cf. Lin: Ep: Reg: xii, f. 367.

If this statement is to be relied upon, the foundation of these portions could not have been much earlier than the end of the twelfth century, for Reginald de Courtenay, the first member of the Devon family to whom the Waddesdon estate was granted, died in 1194.

THE THREE MANORS.

The names by which these three portions of the living are described in the Court Rolls are :—
(i) “Benthams,” (ii) “Motons,” and (iii) “Atte Green,” or “Green End.”

(i) “Benthams.”

In 1361 the first portion is referred to as the “Reygate portion,” evidently named from William de Rogate, who was 1st rector, from 1297 to 1326. It is curious that it should later have been known as “Benthams,” since there is no evidence in the Lincoln records to prove Lipscomb’s suggestion that Thomas Bentham quitted the second for the first part of the living.

(ii) “Motons.”

The second portion in very early days went by the name of “Raising,” but eventually it became associated with the name of Eustace Moton, who was 2nd rector, from 1318-1361.

(iii) “Green End,” or “de la Grene,” seems always to have been the name given to the third portion of the living. The Manor Farm, which

is an ancient building, still stands in a field near the centre of the village known as “The Green.”

It seems unlikely that it will ever be possible to show with any certainty who were the earliest portionists; but among the Lincoln records the first names which appear for the three divisions of the living are, respectively, as follows:—

- (i) Walter de Barres, succeeded by Alexander in 1218.
- (ii) H. de Curtenay, succeeded by Walter de Wottesdon in 1229.
- (iii) Hugh of Pattishull, succeeded by Thomas de Wykham in 1244.

VALUE OF THE LIVING.

Lipscomb, who quotes from an old terrier among the Willis MSS. in the Bodleian, says that the three portions consisted of:—

- (i) Priest's House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Priest's acres (2 adjoining Houses) and $\frac{2}{6}$ acres of land.
- (ii) Priest's House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Priest's acres and 10 acres of land.
- (iii) Priest's House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Priest's acres and 20 acres of land.

It was the duty of the rector of the third portion to provide straw and hay to litter the floor of the Church.¹ From ancient time, “Green End” also received a yearly payment from the rector of Pitchcott. The value of the living as

¹ Lip. II, pp. 385 & 494.

known at various periods may be set forth as follows :—

- c. 1291.—Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. : £10 per annum each. But out of this a stipend of £6 13s. 4d. was payable annually to the Abbot of Bec.
- 1349.—Henry de Cadesdene, 3rd portion¹ : £10.
- 1361.—Henry Southden, 1st portion² : 15 marks per annum
- 1361.—John Schillingfold, 3rd portion³ : 15 marks per annum.
- 1381 & 91.—Archdeacon Taxation : £10 each per annum.
- 1526.—Subsidy : £14 each per annum.
- 1535.—Valor Ecclesiasticus : £15 nett or £15 3s. 4d. gross per annum.
- 1647.—Commonwealth Survey : £33 per annum each.
- 1705/25.—Speculum Dioceseos⁴ : £100 per annum each.
- 1765.—An annual payment of £105 was secured to the rectors of Waddesdon from the Duke of Marlborough's estate in lieu of all the tithes from Westcott's ancient enclosures.
- 1774.—An allotment was awarded to each portionist in lieu of small tithes in Waddesdon and 7 acres in "Lott Meadow," which they held from time immemorial, in redemption of tithes there.
- 1832.—Parliamentary Returns for 1832 :—
 - 1st portion : £178 nett.
 - 2nd portion : £202 ,,
 - 3rd portion : £152 ,,
- 1881.—On the death of the Rev. Edward Forty Latimer, who had been rector of the first and second portions since 1829, the three portions were consolidated into one living.

¹ Cf. Cal. Pap. Lett. p. 305.

² Cf. Lin. Reg. IX, f. 319d.

³ Ibid. IX, f. 322.

⁴ An account based on Ep. visitations, 1705-1725.

THE ADVOWSON.

As will be seen from the list of rectors printed at the end of this book, the Advowson descended with the Manor until 1874, following the line of the Courtenay, Goodwin, Wharton, and Marlborough families. When, in 1874, the Manor estate was sold to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, the gift of the living was retained by John, Duke of Marlborough, and the patronage of the living still remains with the family.

THE RECTORY.

Houses were attached to all three portions of the living. Usually not all three rectors lived in the parish, though there is evidence to show that sometimes this was so. The Bishop's visitation for 1530 says:—"The Rectors or portionaries there [are] resident"¹ As we have already seen, for a long period during the eighteenth century there was no rector resident in the village. The curate-in-charge sometimes lived in the house attached to the first portion, which was conveniently near the Church. Of this building Sheahan says, "a part of it is ancient and interesting in appearance, the remainder is more modern. The ancient part is in the occupation of a farmer."² The whole structure was completely pulled down in 1868 and a new rectory was built by the Rev. T. J. Williams; some old beams and a fine old oak staircase being retained.³

¹ f. 58d.

² p. 435.

³ There are descriptions of the parsonage houses of the 1st and 2nd portions in two old terriers of 1625. Cf. Appendix A II.

MANOR HOUSE OF THE THIRD PORTION.



2. THE DEANERY.

As early as the thirteenth century Waddesdon had given its name to a rural deanery, and in 1327 "Johanne," vicar of Over Winchendon, was sub-prior of the deanery of Waddesdon. This was considerably larger than at present. According to the list of Churches given in the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV (1291), it included the following additional parishes—Quainton, Pitchcott, Oving, North Marston, East Claydon, Grendon, Eston (i.e., Aston), Sandeford, and Eya Regis. In the Subsidy of 1526 this latter place is called "Kingy-sheye," or, as it is now spelt, "Kingsey." At that time also, the deanery was larger by the addition of Middle Claydon, Hoggeschaw, and Ilmer.

In 1889 it was decided to give up the Waddesdon Parish Magazine, which had been running for nineteen years. In its place the Waddesdon Deanery Magazine was started, in January (1889), and has continued regularly since. It is perhaps worth remarking that the first issue gives an excellent print of the interior of Waddesdon Church.

3. THE PARISH REGISTERS.

In 1538 the first order for the keeping of parish registers was issued by Thomas Cromwell. Though the new regulations were at first vigorously opposed, in Waddesdon parish the registers of

marriages and burials commence in 1538, and those for baptisms in 1541. These were probably written on paper, for, in 1597, an order was given that all existing registers should be copied on to parchment. The registers for Waddesdon belonging to the sixteenth century are transcripts from the originals made about the year 1600.

The book which begins with these transcripts is a large volume measuring 21 inches by 6 inches. It commences with the baptisms, and the book covers altogether a period of about 200 years, the last entry being for the year 1734.

THE TRANSCRIPTS FROM THE 16TH CENTURY ORIGINALS.

During the sixteenth century there are constant references to the burial of poor people who were not residents of the parish. The following is a typical example :—

“ 1545.—The first day of March was one John Acorde buried a poore man wayfaringe.”

In one of the last entries of the transcript there is a quaint reference to the burial of a lunatic boy.

“ 1601.—Thomas Carter was buried ye xvi. of Januarie and fool boy from Etherop the same day.”

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Reference has already been made to the blood-stain which appears on the page of the register of Baptisms for the year 1641. The story connected with it will be found on pages 91 and 92.

During the period of the Commonwealth, marriage was no longer regarded as a sacrament, and marriages were not, therefore, as a rule celebrated in Church. The duty of keeping registers passed out of the hands of the clergy, and was usually given over to some village tradesman. The inhabitants and householders of the parish had to choose some "honest and able person," whose duty it was to write down particulars of all marriages, births and burials. A register of baptisms was not required to be kept. These particulars were to be recorded, not in the old Church register, but in a special book to be provided by the parish. As the registrars were continually changing, many of these books have been lost.

In Waddesdon, the registers commence afresh with the year 1660, and great was the rejoicing when Charles II came into his own. It is interesting to notice the wording which heads a list given in the parish records of all persons born, married or buried in the parish since the year 1653:—

"A Catalogue of persons married of or in Waddesdon parish since sexto Caroli secundi Regis Angliae.
Millessimo Sexcentessimo Quinquagessimo tertio."

According to this reckoning, Charles II was regarded as rightful King of England from the day that his father surrendered himself to the Scots and the first Civil War came to an end (1646).

There is an entry for 1665 which is worth recording. At that time the Plague was busy carrying off its victims in London and other parts of the country, and there was evidently great fear lest the epidemic should reach Waddesdon.

“ 1665, Oct. 21.—Richard Adams of Westcott feared to have died of ye sickness and buried there.”

There was at this time, of course, no church or churchyard at Westcott, and the body was evidently buried in haste on the farm lest the “sickness” should spread.

The following are the records for longevity in the parish:—

“ 1669, Oct. 23.—Robert Miles being 99 years old and five months by the Church book.”

“ 1680, Mar. 2.—Adria Thornton. Almost 100 years of age.”

A list of the later registers and other books belonging to the Church will be found in the Appendix at the end of the book.

4. NONCONFORMIST BODIES IN THE PARISH.

No history of the religious life of Waddesdon would be complete without some mention of the Nonconformist bodies which have settled in the parish. The earliest trace of Nonconformity which it has so far been possible to discover in this village comes from the episcopal visitations in the early part of the eighteenth century. Among various items given we get the following information:—

- c. 1710 : "one anabaptist."
- 1717 : "2 or 3 persons anabaptists."
- c. 1725 : "An Anabaptist Conventicle."¹

These Baptists probably belonged to what were afterwards known as "the Strict and Particular Baptist" Churches, that is to say, they were "strict" about admittance of members to Communion, and "particular" in matters of doctrine, holding firmly to the five points of Calvinism.

At the end of the same century Mr. Francis Cox, of Beachendon, built a Meeting House at his own expense for the use of Particular Baptists, which was opened on August 8th, 1792. This Chapel, surrounded by its burial yard, still stands by the roadside to-day—a good example of the quiet, unpretentious eighteenth century Meeting Houses which beffitted a worship of simple and solemn dignity. The stone mounting-block outside the chapel is a reminder of the days when people rode from as far away as Swanbourne and Monks Risborough in order to attend the services at Waddesdon Hill. This was the parent of a number of Baptist Churches in the district.² The following is a list of the secessions which took place early in the last century.

1800.—Aylesbury.

1802.—Long Creudon.

¹ Spec: Dioc: p. 435.

² Cf. Gibbs' "Miscellany," 1891, p. 129.

1811.—A room at Waddesdon was first used for an evening service.

1816.—Quainton.

c. 1832.—Westcott.

The early history of Methodism in Waddesdon has been well preserved in the diary of Mr. William Goodson, who himself lived in the village. The story is too long to give here in detail, but an excellent account may be found in “The Chronicles of Methodism in Mid Bucks” (1910). The earliest trace of the Methodist movement in this parish dates from about the year 1770. On October 28th, 1805, a chapel was opened. The building still stands behind the present one, and was reached by a passage past Mr. Deverell’s house. The present place of worship was built in the year 1877.

There was at one time a Primitive Methodist cause in the village, but it was abandoned some years ago.

5. BELLS AND BELL RINGERS.

In 1552 the Church at Waddesdon possessed “*iiij* great belles with one sans [i.e., sanctus] bell, also *ij* hand belles.”¹

Defeats and victories alike were proclaimed and celebrated by the ringing of the Church bells. There are many references through the centuries in the Churchwardens’ accounts to contemporary

¹ Cf. Edwardian Inventories.

events. We find entries for money paid to the ringers to celebrate the news of the following victories :—

1690.—Battle of the Boyne and the King's safe return from Ireland.

1691.—“ One time for the Happy Victory over our Enemies at Agrim [sic. Antrim] in Ireland and one time for the good and Happy Surrender of Limerick and one Time for His Majesties Happy Return from his Expidision in Flanders ; and upon the Thanksgiving Day ffor the whole and ffinall Redusing of Ireland.”

1702.—News of the victory of Vigo in Spain.

1704.—“ Ye glorious victory obtained by ye confederate Army over ye French and Bavarians at Hochsted in Germany.”

1709.—Battle of Malplaquet in Flanders.

1715.—Battle of Preston Pans and flight of the Old Pre-tender to France.

1741.—The taking of Porto Bello.

1918.—On Armistice Day, at the close of the Great War, the villagers succeeded in ringing a peal, though most of the regular bell-ringers had not yet returned from active service.

One would hardly have expected, even in those days of hard drinking, that it should have been necessary to pay the bell ringers beer money in order to summons the parishioners to a fast. Yet we find the following entry, referring to the defeat at Landen :—

1693.—“ Beer to the Ringers on the ffast day, 02s. 06d.”

Mention is made of the bells being rung at the coronations of William and Mary, Anne, George I, George II, and Queen Victoria.

Early in the reign of George I the parishioners seemed to have been alarmed at the amount of money that was spent by the Churchwardens, and resolutions passed in 1717 and 1718 attempt to suppress the ringing of bells on special occasions unless authorised by Parliament. On no occasion are the ringers to be paid more than 5s., and it was stated that nothing should be paid for the ringing of the eight o'clock bell. These resolutions do not seem to have been taken very seriously by the Churchwardens, for the regular payments for the ringing of the eight o'clock bell still continue to be entered in their books and the scale of payment shows no reduction.

In those days there was a very marked conservative spirit in the village, and apparently a lingering affection for the House of Stuart as the following entry, taken from the front flyleaf of the Churchwardens' account book, suggests:—

“ It is agreed upon at the Vestry holden the 4th Day of April, 1763, that no money shall be spent upon Ringers upon any of the Days that usually has been (*viz.*) on the King's Accession, on the Proclamation on the King's Coronation, on the King's Birthday, on Gunpowder Treason, nor at Christmas as witness our Hands.”

(Signed) “	JOHN HILL.	JOHN WOODMAN.
JNO. GREEN.		GEORGE RAWLINSON.
JOHN ALLEN.		JASPER ROBBINS.
THOS. LANDSELL.		JNO. FRANKLIN.
FRANC. COX.		EDMD. TOMS.
		JOHN BLAND.”

A note written later, and in a different hand, at the bottom of the page adds :—

" A disaffected Jacobitical Agreement; and the sooner it is altered the better.

(Signed) " J. SMITH."

This refusal to pay for the Christmas bells was probably intended as a protest against the alteration in the Calendar.

The Curfew bell was rung throughout the eighteenth century. The four o'clock morning bell was also rung, for a note in the minutes of the Vestry Book for October 4th, 1854, says that it was then agreed that the four o'clock and eight o'clock bell should "be continued to be rung as has been customary and that the expenses be defrayed out of the Church rate." This ringing of the morning and evening bells is a link with the Middle Ages which one is sorry to part with. These were two out of the three "Angelus" bells that summoned men daily to stand and pray for a moment of worship and prayer. In Waddesdon the ringing of these two bells was continued until the year 1873, when no one could be found to take on the work.

There was a peal of five bells in the year 1714, but nothing is said about the sanctus bell.¹ In 1713 £11 4s. was paid to Mr. George Chandler, of Wingrave, for the new casting of the third bell.²

¹ Cf. A. H. Cocks.

² Cf. Church Wardens' Accounts, 1713.

The weight of the biggest bell in 1760 was 19 hundredweights.¹ Lipscomb, in his unpublished MS. notes, gives a list of the Waddesdon bells (c. 1825) as follows :—

1. T. Mears London fecit 1817.
2. 1599.
3. George Chandler made me 1713.
4. Bartholomew Attun (? Atton) 1598.
5. Thomas Mears and Son of London 1807.²

6. CHURCH MUSIC.

There was an organ in Waddesdon Church as far back as the year 1640, for at that date we find the parishioners protesting against the action of Sir Nath. Brent, Sir Jo. Lamb, and Dr. Roam in imposing upon them a yearly stipend of £15 for the maintenance of an organ.³ We do not know how long this organ remained in the Church, but there is mention of a new lock being put to the door of the “organ loft” in 1711.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century the services were accompanied by reed instruments. The following are typical of the entries which occur in the Churchwardens’ accounts during this period :—

1775.—Pd. 6 Reeds for the Basoon 6s.

1776.—Pd. 3 Reeds for the Hautboy 2s.

In the nineteenth century a cornet and clarionet were also used, and the musicians sat in a gallery across the chancel arch. It was evidently

¹ Cole MSS., Mar. 20, 1760.

² Aylesbury Museum, 176/25, p. 51.

³ Lipscomb, II, pp. 494 & 495.

a great event when, in 1872, a new organ, built by Mr. Atterton, of Leighton Buzzard, was installed. This instrument stood inside the east arch of the south aisle. It was at this time also that a surpliced choir of men and boys was instituted. The new organ was afterwards enlarged, and in 1877 was removed into the Chancel. It was replaced by another in 1902, which, in turn, was rebuilt by Messrs. Hill in 1912.

7. CHURCH SERVICES.

Until the Reformation the Eucharist had always been the great service of the Church. It was the people's service—the service which gathered up into itself and presented to God all their aspirations of praise and worship. This great sacrament was the burning centre of the Church's life; it was the secret of her energy in the world and it enriched and deepened the life of all faithful believers. To gain some idea of the celebrations of this service in our own Church, we have only to read again the inventory of goods which had belonged to the Church before they were confiscated by the Edwardian Commissioners, and we shall see how literally everything of any value was directly connected with the offering of worship in the Eucharistic Feast. The English Church never quite lost sight of this vision, and she is slowly, but surely, regaining something of the glamour of that glorious ideal which for a season was obscured by the doctrines and discipline of Geneva.

During the greater part of the eighteenth century the books of the Church were badly kept, and very little information is forthcoming. The Churchwardens' accounts for April, 1722, mention that £6 13s. was paid for a new sounding board over the pulpit. A certain amount of information is to be gleaned from the Visitations of the Bishops of Lincoln from 1705 to 1725.¹ It is stated that services were held twice on Sundays, also on feast days. There were from 8 to 10 celebrations a year, and catechising was held on Wednesdays and Fridays all the year round. Between 116 and 200 families were attached to the Church during this period. The Churchwardens' accounts show that the average number of celebrations per year between the years 1690 and 1749 was seven. There is mention made of money paid in the years 1758 and 1759 for "a Form of Prayers for the Fast Day and a Thanksgiving." The latter was evidently on the occasion of General Wolfe's capture of Quebec.

During the early years of the last century the Church maintained a beadle. One pictures him clad in braided coat, with silver-knobbed stick and tassel, pacing the aisle, and keeping watch over the flock during the hours of divine service—a terror both to little children and naughty dogs. His name was Mr. Thomas Windmill. His was certainly not a lucrative office, for he was paid the

¹ p. 435;

yearly salary of 15s., plus another 15s. for keeping the dogs out of the Church.¹ The office of beadle continued until the year 1876. As an example of the strict way in which the Sabbath Day was preserved, the following entry in the Church-wardens' accounts is interesting :—

1839, Nov. 11.—“ John Payne—taking 8 Boys before the Justices for breaking the Sabbath, 5s.”

Coming down to more recent times, we may add that in September, 1883, owing to the fact that the morning congregations were growing very thin, the time of the service was changed from 10.30 to 11 o'clock.² In 1888 Saints' Days celebrations were started. During the ministry of the Rev. T. J. Williams there was a steady increase in the yearly number of communicants. In 1871 the number was 256, in 1886 it had risen to over 1,000, and by 1893 it had reached 1,120. To-day, owing partly to the institution of a daily Eucharist, the yearly average is over 3,000. Choral Eucharist is now celebrated every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and vestments are worn. This sacrament is again becoming the home and centre of the Church's spiritual life.

¹ Cf. Church Wardens' Accounts, 1820-22.

² Cf. Parish Magazine, Sept., 1883.

PART IV.

VILLAGE AND HAMLET.

CHAPTER X.

OVER WINCHENDON.

“ An effigy of brass
 Trodden by careless feet
Of worshippers who pass
 Beautiful and complete,
“ Lieth in the sombre aisle
 Of this old Church unwreckt
And still from modern style
 Shielded by kind neglect.”

“ THE FAIR BRASS ”—ROBERT BRIDGES.

The little cluster of cottages, which is all that represents the village of Over Winchendon, stands on the crest of a bony ridge of land which receives no name on the Ordnance Survey, but extends from Coney Hill to Chearsley. The village itself is 450 feet above sea level and commands an extensive view of the Chilterns on one side and of the hills of Ashendon and Waddesdon Manor on the other.

The story of the parish has already been partly told. It is, in the main, the story of its Church and Manor. For two hundred years and more the people of Winchendon have looked to the neighbouring parish of Waddesdon for support. From the days of the Commonwealth the clergy of Waddesdon have acted as Vicars or Curates of Winchendon, and the labourers of both parishes have long been accustomed to work together on

the same estate. Yet there was a day when "Wincandon Superior," as it was then called, looked down upon its now more flourishing neighbour. The records of its church go back to the days of the Danish invasions and may be found among the archives of the Benedictine Priory of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, to which formerly it belonged. Again after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, when the manors of the two parishes were merged into one estate, it was Winchendon and not Waddesdon that was chosen for the new place of residence.

The population of the parish is considerably smaller than that of Westcott. In 1861 it numbered 220, but to-day it is not more than 140. A small Church of England School was built by the Duke of Marlborough and was enlarged in 1886 and again in 1909. It has accommodation for 80 scholars.

I. THE CHURCH.

The greatest thing about Over Winchendon is its Church. The cottages of the village are entirely modern and of the Manor House which was built by the Goodwins nothing now remains but the few fragments of an archway. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene stands alone—a witness in stone of some of the things which English Churchmen were thinking and doing through receding centuries as far back as the reign of King Stephen. The Church is some distance from the

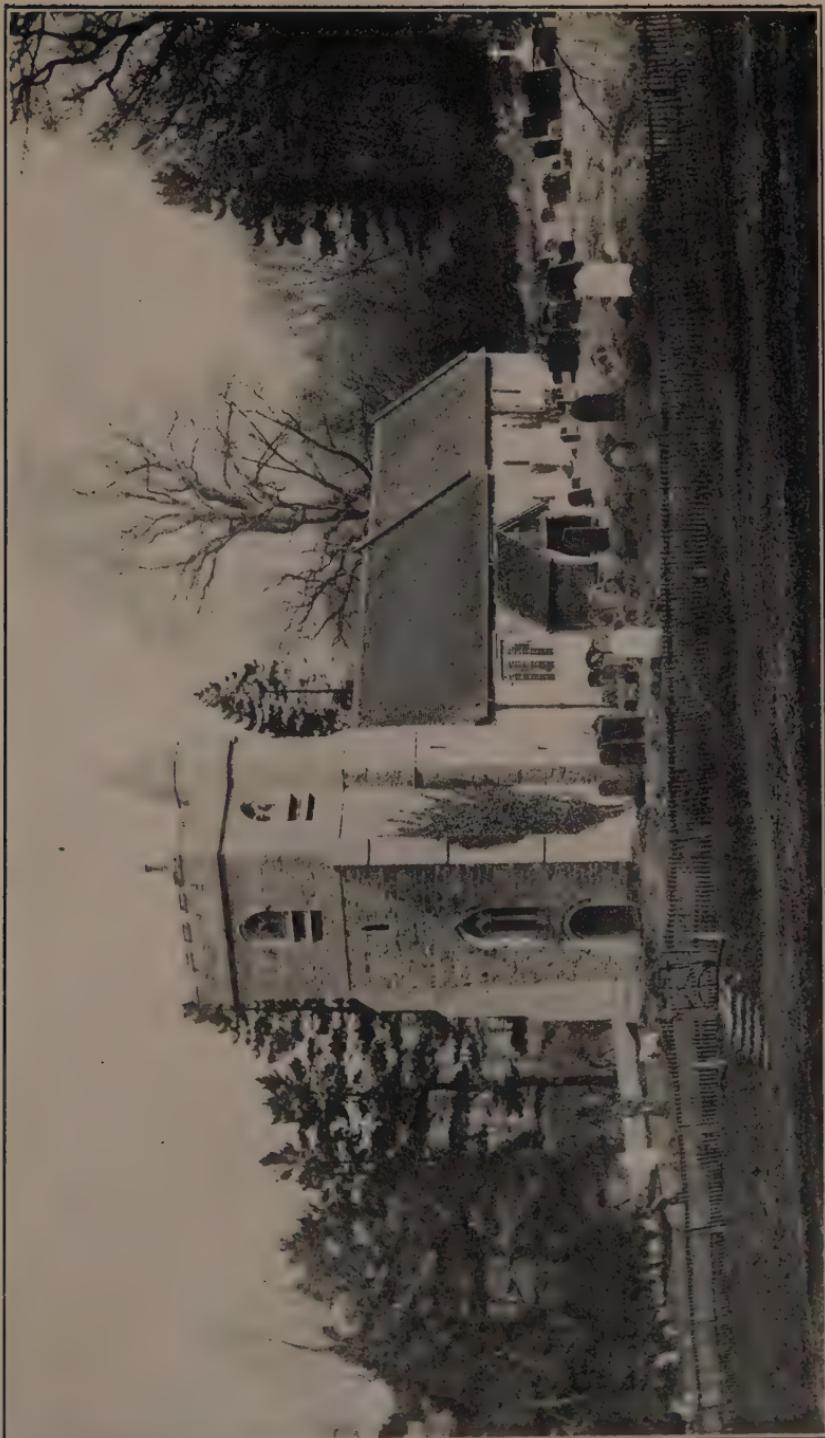
village and is pleasantly situated in a fold of the hill a little more than a stone's-throw from the road. Half hidden from view by high garden walls and a row of ancient elms, it lies, surrounded by its acre of sleeping dead, sheltered in the repose of a solemn peace.

There is scarcely a feature within or without the Church which is unpleasing to the eye. The oldest part of the fabric is the nave, the south wall of which, though pierced later with perpendicular windows, was rebuilt about 1150. The south doorway also belongs to the same Middle Norman period. The rude north arcading of the nave is of the same date or even earlier. To the twelfth century also belongs the bowl of the font.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century the chancel was rebuilt in its present form. The priest's doorway is now blocked up. This was evidently done later in the century when the low side window, now also blocked up, was inserted. Many explanations of these "low side-windows" have been put forward, but the only theory which seems to have any reasonable evidence to account for it is that they were used for ringing the sanctus bell at the time of Mass.¹ During this century the church was enriched by the addition of a rood loft, for the upper doorway, which once led into the loft, appears to be thirteenth century work. The oak chest in the north aisle also belongs to the same period.

¹ Cf. Cox, *Hist. of a Parish*, p. 186.

OVER WINCHENDON CHURCH. EXTERIOR.



The fourteenth century saw the rebuilding of the north aisle (c. 1340) and a south porch was also added about this time. The porch has since been much restored, but some of the fourteenth century timbers have been preserved. One of the interesting features of the church is the pre-reformation oak pulpit with panels depicting windows of the late Decorated period. The embattled cornice has been partly repaired and the pulpit is in a somewhat frail condition. It has been greatly injured by nails and fastenings used for festival decorations. Last year over 40 nails and tintacks were carefully removed from the pulpit, and 72 from the oak screen!

The West tower was built early in the fifteenth century and later in the same century the present screen was placed in the church and the two cinque-foiled windows were inserted in the walls of the nave.

At the west end of the nave some of the old sixteenth century seating has been preserved. To the next century belong the altar table and very beautiful altar rails; also an octagonal pulpit sounding board, now used as a cover for the font.

There is a holy water stoup inside the church by the south door, which should be noticed, also the aumbry with its original oak lining in the north wall of the chancel. Both these are mediæval work.

There are two interesting corbels on opposite walls of the Chancel on which a beam once rested. From this beam the Altar Veil was suspended during the season of Lent.

Near to one of the windows, on the face of the south wall of the chancel, there are marks of two old "mass clocks" placed one above another. The lowest of these is about four feet from the present ground level, and consists of a circular incision¹ on the face of the stone with twenty-four lines radiating from a hole in the centre, in which there must once have stood a wooden peg called a "gnomon" or pointer. This pointer would cast a shadow upon the clock-face and thus enable the priest and parishioners to know the correct time of day, for the hours of mass and of the daily offices. These "mass clocks" are found on the south walls of churches from Norman times onwards, and only fell into disuse when clocks were introduced.²

The Church plate consists of a pewter alms dish and a silver patten and chalice, which the Victoria History dates as 1689.³

From the Edwardian inventories we find that in 1552 the church possessed three large bells and a sanctus bell.⁴ These were still there in 1638.

¹ The diameter of the one is 4½ and that of the other 6 inches.

² Cf. Letter to "The Times" by Mr. T. W. Cole, Monday, April 1st, 1929.

³ Vol. IV, p. 125.

⁴ Page 17.

The present bells were made by Richard Chandler in 1675. There is a sanctus bell—date 1827.

In 1887 the church was reopened and restored at a cost of £1,277.¹ Last year (1928), owing to a legacy from the late Misses Sarah and Anne Treadwell, the east end of the church was enriched by the addition of riddle posts and curtains, two large standard candlesticks, and an altar frontal. These are the work of the Rev. Canon Vernon Staley, of Ickford, who also presented to the church the two gilt oak altar candlesticks and cross of mediæval pattern.

ADVOWSON AND LIVING.

As already mentioned in Chapter II there was a demesne at Winchendon which belonged to the canons of St. Frideswide's, Oxford. This manor, which is mentioned in the Domesday survey, consisted of 10 hides of land and had belonged to the Augustinian canons as far back as the charter of King Ethelred, which is dated December 7th, 1004. About the beginning of the twelfth century there seems to have been some dispute as to the rightful possession of the property, and Lipscomb says that "King Henry I granted to the Prior and Canons Regular of St. Frideswide's, Oxford, a particular confirmation of the whole vill of Winchendon with all its appurtenances, to hold the same for ever, free from all secular services."²

¹ Cf. Parish Mag., October, 1887.

² Vol. II, p. 537.

The vicarage was ordained by Bishop Hugh of Wells, about the year 1226, and was at the time worth 5 marks, and the whole church was valued at 8 marks.¹ The following quotation from an old book of Bishop Hugh, of Wells, gives information about the tithes :—

“ The Vicarage of Winchendon, which belongs to the prior and canons of St. Frideswide, ordained by the authority of the Council, consists of all the offerings of the altar except minute tithes of the prior’s court, and of all the tithes of sheaves of half a hide of land which Robert, son of Gervaise, holds, with the tithes of sheaves and hay of half a virgate of land which Walter Tresboen holds, and of a competent dwelling-house.”²

There is no longer a house attached to the church. The report of the bishop’s visitation in 1714 states that there was no vicarage house. It had fallen into decay within the last three years. The Earl of Wharton had promised to rebuild the house; but this promise was never fulfilled, and three years later we find that the vicar, Nathaniel Smalley, sometimes resided at a house near the church and sometimes at Waddesdon.³

An old terrier preserved at the Lincoln Diocesan Registry and dated 28th Aug., 1749, speaks of “ A piece of land containing, by estima-

¹ Lin : Records Soc : Pub : Vol. III, p. 199.

² Liber Antiquus Hugonis Wells, p. 14.

³ Spec : Dios : p. 440.

tion, about one third of an acre, whereon the Vicarage house formerly stood bounded on the West by the Churchyard, on the East by the Duke of Marlborough's Courtyard, and on the South laid to the yard of a tenant of the Duke of Marlborough."

In 1706 the living was valued at scarcely £20, and in 1737 it was augmented with £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. In 1777 it was said to be worth £24.¹ A Parliamentary grant of £200 was made in 1817, and in the Diocesan Returns the benefice was stated to amount to £33 13s. per annum.²

VICARS AND CURATES.

The earliest mention of an institution to the vicarage of Over Winchendon is in 1226-7, when James was presented by the Prior of the Convent. The right of presentation remained with the Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide's, until the dissolution of the Monasteries. It then for a short time passed into the hands of the dean and canons of Cardinal College, Oxford, and afterwards to John Goodwin, and followed in the same line of descent as the Church at Waddesdon.

There is an interesting brass on the floor of the chancel to Sir John Stodeley, canon regular, who was vicar 1471-1502. He was buried there

¹ Spec: Dios: Part II.

² Lip: Part II, p. 568.

with his mother, Emmot. The inscription is as follows :—

“Syr John Stodeley and hys mother
Emmot buried lyyn under thys marbyll stone
have mynd of us forget us nat Wee pray to
you frendys everychone that our soulis in blys
may be say A pater noster Wyth an ave—
Huic ecclesie ppet’ pfuit iste Vicari’ a deo
ut benedict amen. Ano Dni xv/cij.”

The family of Stodeley had property in the neighbourhood. Lipscombe points out that “by a fine in 1367, Ralph Stodeye, or Stodleye, and Editha his wife, passed the third part of the Manor of Wormynhale to John Tracey and his heirs.”¹

During the seventeenth century we find that one vicar, Thomas Gilbert, was ejected for non-conformity in 1661. He was an ardent Calvinist and wrote a small Latin tract on the possibility of pardon without satisfaction.²

There are records of institutions during this century, but the living at this time was a small one, as it is now, and since the vicarage house had been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, it seems probable that, early in the eighteenth century, the benefice was sequestrated and served by curates. The last recorded institution in the Lincoln records is that of Nathaniel Smalley on January 25th, 1714.

¹ Vol. IV, p. 574.

² Cf. Calamy’s “Nonconformists’ Memorial,” Vol. I, p. 309.



OVER WINCHENDON CHURCH. -INTERIOR.

There is a tradition that John Wesley preached his first sermon in Over Winchendon Church. This is probably not correct; for there seems little doubt that Wesley's first sermon after ordination was preached at "South Lye" (Leigh), near Witney, as is recorded in his "Journal." But the editor of the "Standard" edition of "The Journal" points out that it is strange there should be no record of this sermon in the "First Oxford Diary," where Sunday September 26th, 1725, is left blank. "The first Diary-recorded preaching Sunday is October 3rd, 1725. 'Preached and read Prayers at Fleet Marston and Winchendon'."¹ We may conclude therefore that Fleet Marston and Over Winchendon have at any rate the second place in Wesley's preaching record.

In 1821 the Rev. Frederick Cox was appointed vicar of Over Winchendon by the then Duke of Marlborough and was charged by him not to apply for a license to the bishop.² He remained vicar for 58 years. On his death on May 24th, 1879, the Rev. T. J. Williams was appointed vicar. On October 12th of the same year he was inducted and the church was henceforth not to be regarded as extra episcopal.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The earliest book of parish registers dates from 1604 and covers a period of some 200 years.

¹ *Journal "Standard" edition, Vol. I, p. 60.* There seems little doubt that Over Winchendon is here referred to, for it was frequently supplied at this period with help by the Rectors of Fleet Marston.

² Cf. *Par: Mag:* for May, 1879.

These records are contained in a small book which measures $3\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and consists of fifteen sheets of sheepskin sewn together with cord of twisted skin and bound with vellum. The first few pages of the book are much faded and discoloured and the writing in places is almost illegible. The records of baptisms, marriages and burials from 1606 to 1807 have now been transcribed and a full index of names has been made.

2. THE MANOR.

The parish history of Winchendon is so closely wrapt up with the fortunes of its manorial estates that it seems more fitting to deal with the subject manors here than in Chapter VI.

It has already been pointed out that there were originally two estates at Over Winchendon. One of these belonged to the Church; the other, which consisted of 10 hides of land, was in the reign of William I in the possession of Walter Gifard.¹ This baron was the son of the Walter Gifard who came over with the Conqueror and was one of the four commissioners responsible for drawing up the Domesday Report. He held twenty-three small manors in the County of Bucks. Some of these he let out to tenants: Winchendon was one of those which he farmed himself.

It has not yet been possible to discover what became of this estate, but it seems probable that eventually the greater part of it was added to the

¹ Cf. Page 14.

lands of the Church Manor. During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries there are various grants of land in the neighbourhood of Winchendon made to the Prior and Canons of the Convent of St. Frideswide. About the year 1170 "Thomas de Wynchendon" demised to the Prior certain land previously held by Baldwin.¹ There is also (c. 1200) a conveyance of land to the Convent by "Bernard of Winchendon,"² and about the year 1280 there is a gift of land by "Thomas Thurs-teyn,"³ and the gift of a house by "John de Wynchendon."⁴

It is interesting to notice that in 1286 a tumbrel and gallows were appurtenances to the Manor. There is still a field known as "Gallows Hill" to remind us of the spot where felons were once hung.⁵

At the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries there was only one estate,⁶ and in 1525 Henry VIII granted the Manor of Over Winchendon and others which had belonged to the Convent at Oxford to Cardinal Wolsey. After the disgrace of the Cardinal the king resumed the grant and eventually in 1540 assigned it to John Goodwin. This, with other lands at Waddesdon, descended to the families of Wharton and Marlborough.

¹ Cath. St. Frid: Vol. I, p. 280.

² Ibid I, p. 162.

³ Ibid II, p. 81.

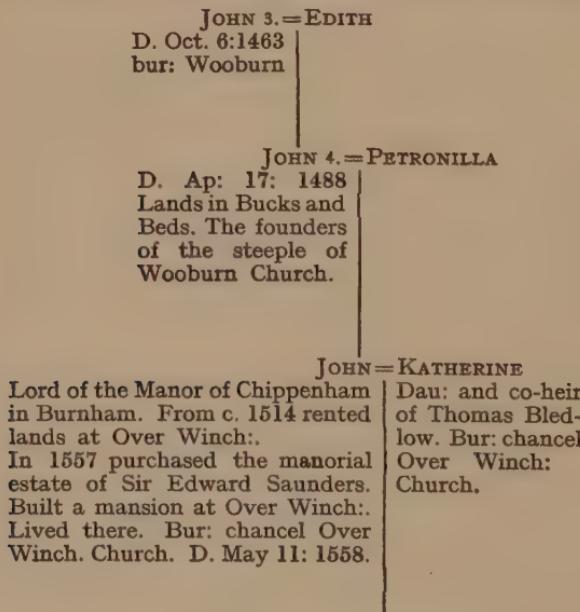
⁴ Ibid I, p. 153.

⁵ Cf. Victor Hist. IV, p. 124.

⁶ Of the 171 acres of land which had been enclosed in 1514, 161 were of ecclesiastical ownership, 10 of lay.

The descent of the Over Winchendon branch of the Goodwin family, as shown below, has been made after reference to Langley's History of Desborough,¹ Lipscomb's unpublished notes,² and the Victoria History. As will be seen from footnotes printed at the bottom of the page, there is still a good deal of confusion about some of these names, and Lipscomb's statements about the Goodwin family given in his book frequently differ from those given in his MS. notes.

OVER WINCHENDON BRANCH OF THE GOODWIN FAMILY.



¹ Thomas Langley "History of Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough," 1797, p. 442.

² Cf. MS. Notes of Lipscomb, Aylesbury Museum, Biographical Notes, 285/13, pp. 71 to 80.

³ Langley gives this name as Thomas.

⁴ In Vol. IV, page 519, Lipscombe gives this as William.

		SIR JOHN = (i) ELIZABETH ¹	
		Sheriff of Bucks in 1587. Bur. chancel Wooburn Church. D. May 19: 1597.	Dau: of Sir Robert Throckmorton.
		= (ii) ANN	
			Dau: of Sir Wm. Spencer of Worm- leighton, Co. War- wick.
JOHN = ANN	SIR FRANCIS = ELIZABETH		
Estate settled on this son. But he died before his fa- ther.	Bap. Wooburn Oct: 13: 1504. Member for Buckingham. D. 1634.	Dau: of Arthur Lord Grey, Baron of Wil- ton. D. 1630.	
JOHN D. 1605 un- married	DOROTHY Died un- married	ARTHUR = JANE	MARGARET = William Elmes, Esq., of Clifford, Northants.
		Friend of John Hampden, Knight of the Shire, 1640.	
		JANE = PHILIP	
		Bap. Wooburn, 28 Feb: 1618. D. Ap: 2: 1658. Bur. at Wooburn.	4th Lord Wharton B. 1613. D. 5 Feb. 1695. Bur. 12: Feb. 1695 at Wooburn.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

The Goodwins seem to have been possessors of lands in Bedfordshire and Bucks. at least as far back as the end of the fifteenth century. In 1518 "Johannes Godewyn" rented a house and

¹ C.J. Victoria Hist: Vol. IV, p. , and "The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon" by Mrs. Napier Higgins, Vol. I, p. 134.

lands in Over Winchendon from the Prior of St. Frideswide's.¹ Most of this land from time immemorial had been sown with corn. A large tract of this arable ground, known as "Cokystyle," was enclosed by John Goodwin and seems to have included some of the meadows known in the next century as—"New Close," "Water Mead," "Bull's Water Mead," "Stony Down," "le Combe," "le Nashe," "le Pitts Mead," "le Nether Ground," "Clott Mead," "le Moor Close," and "Googes Ground." In 1540 John Goodwin purchased for the sum of £219 closes called "Blakenhull"² and "Newe Close," which he had rented, also fields at Westcott in the tenure of John Latham, and land on the north side of "Newe Close," in the parish of Nether Winchendon, which had previously belonged to the monastery of Notley.³

The ancient manor house which he had rented, is described in the Domesday of Enclosures as being in a ruinous condition. As John Goodwin resided at Winchendon it seems probable that he either restored or, more probably, rebuilt the house. He and his wife were buried in the chancel of Winchendon Church. The stone tablet with brasses, which still show traces of the original

¹ Cf. *Domesday of Enclosures*, Royal Hist. Soc., Vol. I, pp. 175 and 176.

² This until recently had belonged to the Monastery of Bicester.

³ Cf. *Letters and Papers—Foreign and Domestic*, 1540, p. 116. No. 282 (iii).

colouring, is on the north wall, the inscription on the plate being as follows:—

“ John Goodwyn Esquier and Katheryn his Wyfe xxx yeres in this Parrysshe led their lyfe They had xviiij Chyldren and nowe they be gone And here they lye bothe buryed under this stone. Which John dyed ye xjth day of Maye AoDni mvclvij.”

A plate showing the arms of the Goodwyn family, with impalements is shown in Lipscomb.¹

The estate of Over Winchendon descended to Sir John, son of John and Katherine. He resided at Wooburn and was one time Sheriff of Bucks. Some of the land which belonged to him is marked on the old Elizabethan map.² The property was settled upon the eldest son John on his marriage with Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Baker, but as the said John died before his father the estate descended to a younger son, Sir Francis. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Grey de Wilton.

Sir Francis Goodwin twice represented the county of Bucks. in Parliament during the reign of Elizabeth. In 1604 he rose to fame owing to an incident connected with his election as knight of the shire.³ Owing to the prevalence of the Plague in Aylesbury, the election was held at

¹ Vol II, p. 571.

² Cf. Opposite Page

³ For the following account of the famous election I am much indebted to Miss Verney's description of it given in “ Bucks. Biographies,” and also to Lipscomb.

Brickhill. Sir John Fortescue was supported by the gentry, Sir Francis Goodwin by the free-holders. When the results of the election were declared it was found that Sir Francis was returned to Parliament. But the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery objected to his return on the grounds of outlawry. Since Sir Francis was in debt there seemed considerable doubt whether this charge could be proved. The House of Commons resolved that he had been lawfully elected and ought to be received, and ordered him to take his seat in the House. The House of Lords then demanded information about the election, which the Commons refused to give. At last, after much discussion, the king asked the Commons as a personal favour to himself to annul both returns. On their agreeing to do so a fresh election took place at which Sir Christopher Pigott was elected as the member. The following year Sir Francis was returned by the borough of Buckingham, his election being this time undisputed. Sir Francis was a benefactor to the parish of Waddesdon and a copy of the indenture in which he arranged to give the produce of certain lands in the parish to poor parishioners is given in an account of the Waddesdon charities on page 155.

Arthur Goodwin, his son, who succeeded to the property in 1634, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil Wars. He was a friend and colleague of John Hampden and superintended the removal of his body to Great Hamp-

den. In his will he left directions for the erection of six almshouses for the poor of Waddesdon and Winchendon.¹

THE WHARTON FAMILY.

Jane, the only daughter of Arthur Goodwin, married Philip, the 4th Lord Wharton, on September 7th, 1637. She inherited her father's estate, and on her death the property descended to the Wharton family. The epitaph of their infant son, who was buried at Wooburn, is perhaps worth recording here :—

“ Nine months wrought me in ye wombe :
Nine more brought me to this tomb.
Let an infant teach thee (man)
Since this life is but a span,
Use it so that thou maist be
Happy in ye next with me.
Who was borne Julii ii. 1641
and departed this life ye 15
of March next following.”

Philip Lord Wharton resided at Winchendon until the death of his wife. After this he removed to the residence at Wooburn. He was attached to the Presbyterian party, and before the Civil Wars had been in favour of composing the differences between the King and Parliament. Through his marriage into the Goodwin family he was connected with the Fleetwoods and Hampdens, and in the Civil Wars he took the field under the Earl of Essex for the Parliament and fought at Edgehill, but it is fair to add that after the king's cause

¹ Cf. Page 155.

was lost he was one of those who strongly disapproved of his execution. Though a Puritan, he was a courtier of the old Elizabethan school, and was fond of art, architecture and gardening. He was known as “the good Lord Wharton,” because of the legacy which he left to be expended on Bibles and Catechisms for children who lived in the neighbourhood of his estates.

His son Thomas, the first Marquess of Wharton, was a man of very different temperament and tastes. According to the lengthy account of him given by Lipscomb, he seems to have been a man of affable disposition, brilliant, but thoroughly undisciplined, a wit, a sportsman, and an eloquent politician, who engaged in many intrigues of the day.

Philip, the only surviving son of the Marquess, was sixteen years of age when his father died. After having run through a fortune, and having sold his Buckinghamshire estates, he eventually engaged in the service of the Pretender, and died at a convent in Spain in destitution and disgrace.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

The house now known as “The Wilderness” is all that is left of the large Manor House which was the residence of the Whartons in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It stands nearby the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, on the site of

the old mediæval manor which had been rented by John Goodwin early in the sixteenth century. Of the house which John Goodwin either restored or rebuilt nothing now remains except a fragment of a moulded arch of a spandrel which shows carved vine leaf ornaments and a shield bearing arms said to be those of Cardinal Wolsey. This stone was found some years ago lying under a laurel hedge. The present building dates from about the middle of the seventeenth century, and represents one wing of a large house of earlier date whose foundations may still be traced around the grass lawn. There is an original seventeenth century oak staircase.

The Marquess of Wharton is said to have enlarged and to have partly rebuilt the mansion of the Goodwins to which his father had already added. In the early eighteenth century the Manor was celebrated for its Dutch gardens and fine collection of orange trees. The orange house still stands. It was subsequently converted into a stable and is now used as a motor garage, the numerous high-arched windows being now filled in with brickwork. The high stone walls of the old kitchen garden still remain with their original flues constructed for heating the glasshouses.

When the estate came into the possession of Charles the 2nd Duke of Marlborough, the whole of the mansion with the exception of the present wing was pulled down and the material sold for £1,400.

On the slope of the hill some few hundred yards to the north-west of the house, there is a small building known as “The Fountain.” Stone steps on either side lead down to the doorway. The building is about 14 feet square, the foundations and lower parts of the walls being built of stone and the roof arched with narrow seventeenth century bricks. The cool, clear water which the walls enclose never varies, being about 1 foot 6 inches in depth. From the centre there rises a stone pedestal, formerly used for cooling butter. The water is good for drinking and was at one time always used for baptisms at the Church.

THE MANOR IN RECENT TIMES.

In 1725 the trustees bought the estate for Sarah, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, and the property remained with the House of Marlborough until 1874, when it was purchased by the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The estate then comprised some 2,700 acres, and to this other adjoining properties have from time to time been added. At the time of purchase the greater part of this was arable land and the names of the various fields which have now been turned into park land will be found marked on the map at the end of the book. The field on which the present mansion was built was called “Wykeham Bottom Ground”—a curious name for a field which stands upon the top of Lodge Hill at a height of just over

WADDESDON MANOR, SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE.



600 feet above sea level and which commands a magnificent view of the country around.

The hill in those days was devoid of timber, "the Wilderness" being the only wooded portion of the estate. The trees which now crown the summit on which the mansion stands were planted by the late Baron. Some of these trees, which were imported from surrounding districts, were over 40 feet in height and special carts had to be constructed for conveying them to their new site. Percheron mares were imported from Normandy for drawing the carts.

Some few hundred yards from the north-west of the present Waddesdon Manor stood the old Lodge Hill farm, one of whose last tenants was Mr. William Stevens, who was known as "the Waddesdon giant." He is said to have weighed 38 stone, and is known to have eaten a whole shoulder of mutton at a meal !

The mansion itself was completed in the year 1883. It was built in the style of a sixteenth century French chateau to the plans of a famous French architect, M. de Destailler. The bricks used for building were brought from all parts of the country, and Bath stone was employed for the facing of the walls. A French landscape gardener —M. Lainé—designed the chief outlines of the Park, but the planning of the pleasure gardens was done by the Baron himself and his bailiff.

Miss Alice de Rothschild, the sister of Baron Ferdinand, succeeded to the estate in 1898. The present owner is Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., the nephew of Baron Ferdinand, who became lord of the manor on the death of Miss Alice de Rothschild in 1922.

It is fitting, perhaps, that this chapter should conclude with an account of the estate which means so much to the life of the inhabitants of both parishes. "Waddesdon Manor" is not a new creation, though it has changed both its name and the site of its mansion. It is the lineal descendant of the manorial estates of the Goodwins, the Whartons and the Marlboroughs, but it has no real connection with the ancient manors of Waddesdon and Winchendon mentioned in the survey of Domesday. They had already split up into fragments before the days of the Black Death, and, by the end of the Middle Ages, they had ceased to be.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HAMLET OF WESTCOTT.

“ Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke ;
 How jocund they drive their team afield !
 How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke !”

GRAY. ELEGY.

Hard by the high road, a little to the north-west of Lodge Hill, lies the hamlet of Westcott. Some two miles by the road from Waddesdon, the village seems always to have had a life and entity of its own.

THE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

As far back as the reign of Edward III there was a chapel at Westcott dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The following is a translation from the Latin of an entry in the Episcopal Registers :—

“ Chapel of “ 4 ides May 1366. [Grant of] in-Wotesdon indulgence of 40 days to all who give Indulgence” for the maintenance of the chapel of the Holy Trinity of Westcote in the parish of Wotesdon or for the sake of devotion come to it or make offerings to it.”¹

There is no certain indication of where this chapel stood, but it may have been in the field known as “ Church ground,” for in a map of 1824

¹ Epis. Reg. xi f. 31 .D

a "chapel" is marked in somewhere this position.¹ The Church of St. Mary was not then built, and we have been unable to trace the existence of any Nonconformist chapel in the village prior to the erection of a small Mission Hall in 1895, though a Baptist cause was formed at Westcott in 1832.

THE VILLAGE.

The population of the village has varied very little during the last hundred years. In 1821 it was 261 and in 1921—270. The Elizabethan map in the possession of Mrs. Pigott, of Doddershall, shows that in those days the greater part of the village lay near to the present allotments, and that the cottages were built along a road which followed the line of the present footpath from "King's Close" to the main road at the corner of "Little Bury" and "Charity Ground."

Westcott, unlike Waddesdon, still preserves its old-world character. Most of its thatched houses, including "The White Swan" inn, were built in the seventeenth century. Some of them are timber framed with lath and plaster or brick filling, and in a few cases the original chimneys, built of narrow-gauge bricks, remain. It is still possible to trace the sites of two old moated homesteads. One of these is in "Whitchurch's Close," where a considerable portion of the original moat

¹ Cf. "Map of the County of Buckingham from Actual Survey," by A. Bryant,

WESTCOTT.—CHURCH AND SCHOOL.



exists, and also a large circular fish pond. The name "Whitchurch" is possibly derived from a certain Ellis of Whitchurch, who held half a virgate of land in Westcott in 1224.¹ The other moated site is in a field called "Great Bury." The name itself suggests that this homestead was fortified. The moat which surrounded it enclosed about half-an-acre of ground and there was a fish-pond nearby. Sheahan states that there were also traces of a moat in a field known as "Farm Close," but there is no field of this name in Westcott to-day.

About a mile to the west of the village, near to Collett Farm, and in a field known as "Kitchen Close," there remains the site of yet another moated homestead. It is perhaps the best preserved of the three sites just mentioned.

To the north-west of the old village lay "The Green," which was at one time open and unenclosed land, and was bounded to the north by the Turnpike road. The only portion of "The Green" or common land which is now unenclosed is a narrow strip opposite the church, and this was only saved by the petition of the villagers to the Duke of Buckingham.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was built in the year 1867, on the site of two cottages, which formerly were on the village green.

¹ Cf. Vict. Hist. IV, p. 108, Note 18.

The building was designed by Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and the sole expense of the work was borne by the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. The church consists of a chancel and nave with north and south extensions. It is built of stone, and has a porch and a bell turret over the nave. The building as a whole conforms to the Decorated style, like that of its Mother Church of St. Michael's, Waddesdon. The east window was put in in February, 1874, at a cost of £70, and was the work of Messrs. Constable, of Cambridge. The beautiful Early English altar with panelled oak back, was designed by Canon Vernon Staley, of Ickford, and was placed in the church, together with the large standard candlesticks, in the year 1924.

The most valuable possession of the church is its organ, which is remarkable for a very pure quality of tone. It was built by Messrs. Byfield and erected in St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, in 1726. In 1789 it was removed to St. Chad's, another church in the same town, where it remained until 1875, when it was removed to Grendon Underwood Church, in 1885 to Grendon Hall, and finally reached Westcott Church in the year 1900.

THE SCHOOL.

Westcott possesses a good Church of England School which was built by the late Duke of Buckingham in 1870 and was enlarged in 1892. The schoolhouse, built of the same stone as that used for the school, was finished in June, 1875.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE LIFE.

" I wold my master were a hare,
 And all his bokis howndis were,
 And I myself a jolly hontere :
 To blowe my horn I wold not spare !
 Ffor if he were dede I would not care
 What vaylith me though I say nay?"

"THE BIRCHED SCHOOL-BOY," Date c. 1500.¹

POPULATION.

Waddesdon seems always to have been a village of some standing. At the time of the Domesday the number of families given is 82, which, as we have already suggested, probably represents a population of about 500.² During the later middle ages Waddesdon was probably the largest village, as it was certainly the largest parish, in the neighbourhood.

After the Reformation the register for baptisms gives some indication of the steady increase in the population. From 1541 to 1599 the average number of baptisms per year was 12; during the first half of the seventeenth century the figure was 18, and during the latter half 19. There is no doubt that during the Civil Wars the population seriously declined, and some families both at

¹ From "The Babees Book," Early English Text Society, 32. Ed. by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., 1862, pp. 403 & 4.

² Chap. V, p. 41.

Waddesdon and Winchendon either died out or removed from the neighbourhood. The registers show a considerable increase in the number of children baptized from the year 1698 and onwards, and this is maintained well into the next century. In 1710 there were nearly 200 families¹ living in the parish, which would represent about 1,200 persons or more. In 1801 the population was 1,430, in 1821 it had increased to 1,616, and in 1831 to 1,734.² During the next decade it must have considerably decreased, for in 1831 eighty parishioners emigrated to America. But on the whole during the last century the population fluctuated remarkably little, and to-day it is still very much what it was a hundred years ago. At the last census (1921) the figure returned was 1,771.

HEALTH.

Until last century epidemics of disease frequently ravaged the country and carried off many victims, thus accounting largely for the fluctuations in population.

Of these the bubonic plague and smallpox were the most serious. Of the former we have no record in our own parish, with the exception of one mention of "the sickness" at Westcott in 1665, but there is abundant reference to the havoc played by smallpox.

¹ Spec. Dioc.: p. 435.

² Lipscomb II, p. 463.

During the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries there is constant mention of it in the Overseers Account Books. It seems to have been particularly troublesome about the years 1710-15 and again from 1740-45. Many people died from the disease, and it was evidently greatly feared. Often the Pest House could not accommodate all the sufferers and it was difficult to find anyone who would volunteer to nurse the sick. The following are typical of many such entries :—

- 1715 " Pd Tho : Pitcher for letting Jno. Southarey aire theire cloths in his close after they had ye small pox . . . 2s. 6d."
- 1715 Mar : " Paid Jno Wallington for ye use of his house for Jno Southerneys family when they had ye small pox . . . 10s. 0d.

PARISH DOCTORS.

In the same Account Book there are various interesting references to the kind of medical help that was then given :—

- 1688 July 28 " Paid the Bonesetter for setting John Broom's ribbs and spent and gave him and for a swathe . . . 7s. 6d."
- 1699 " Pd. Hon: Gillman for bleeding Ann Lansell . . . £1. 1s. 0d."
- 1742 " Pd. Thos: Dewberry for Bark and Treacle for Mr. Healy when he had the ague . . . 3s. 4d."

In 1828 the Vestry Minute Book mentions that the overseers secured the services of an Aylesbury doctor to attend to the poor of the parish.

1828 March 24. "I agree to attend the poor of Waddesdon within 10 miles of Aylesbury in all cases of sickness and surgery, midwifery excepted, for one year from this day for the sum of £45."

(Signed) *C. M. Terry*
Surgeon.

MONEY VALUE AND TOKENS.

Until the days of Charles II the smallest coin was a silver penny. The need for smaller change had long been felt. One of these silver pennies would purchase goods up to the value of our shilling, and the small purchaser had either to wait until he wanted a pennyworth of goods or to take the articles and have them put down to his credit. In order to provide for small change, tokens were issued between the years 1648 and 1672. These were not current coins and had no value at the Bank of England. They were issued by tradesmen, or by any person who had sufficient credit, in order to provide customers with change, and were of value only in the locality.

Various tokens have been dug up at Waddesdon and there was at least one person in the village who issued them—this was a carrier named Richard Sutherey. One of his tokens is preserved at Aylesbury Museum and bears the date 1653. According to the registers Richard Sutherey was buried on April 5th, 1674.

The Overseers Account Book gives us some idea of the purchasing power of money during the

reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne. In 1692 barley fetched 3s. 4d. a bushel, in 1710 it had risen to as much as 4s. 3d., and in 1714 it had fallen as low as 3s. od. In 1690 a quarter of mutton could be had for 1s., and a year later a neck of mutton for 8d. In 1690 a pair of shoes cost 2s. 6d., a shirt 3s. 6d., and a gown 12s. 6d. In 1698 a pair of sheets was bought for 7s. 4d., and in 1700 a pair of "britches" for 3s. od. In the year 1738 a loaf of bread cost 8d.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES DURING THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

During the days of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars there was very great distress among the agricultural labourers of this country. In Mid Bucks in the year 1794 the farm labourer got 6s. a week. In the summer he had to work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with half-an-hour's break for dinner, and in winter from light until dark.¹

In Waddesdon the Surveyor's Book shows that between the years of 1795 and 1810 men employed on work on the roads got between 6s. and 10s. a week. In 1800 there was great alarm in the country at the high price of wheat, as the following extract from the fly-leaf of the Marriage Register shows :—

¹ Cf. Jacob Malcom's "General View of Agriculture in Bucks," p. 39.

"The Price of Bread on Monday the twentieth day of January 1800, was two shillings and fourpence the half Peck loaf, wheat being at twenty four pounds the Load on Saturday the eighteenth day of January at Aylesbury Market. The standard wheaten Bread to be made only, the Hull and Hull to be taken out of the wheat on the sixteenth day of February 1800, by order of the magistrates assembled at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Aylesbury on Thursday the sixteenth day of January 1800, agreeable to an Act of Parliament in that case made and provided during the continuance of the high prices of wheat."

On the opposite page another entry says:—

"The half Peck loaf was sold at 3s. 6d. in 1800."

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

In early days the Church alone concerned itself with the care of the sick and the poor and with the education of children. Many of these duties are now undertaken by other bodies, but in the eighteenth century they were still the charge of the overseers of the poor appointed by the Church. The office was an onerous one, and it became more and more so as time went on.

In 1727 the parishioners of Waddesdon decided to follow the example of neighbouring townships and erect a Workhouse for the maintenance of their poor. In September it was unanimously decided that the new Poor House should be completed by the Feast of St. Thomas next ensuing. The money for the building was levied on the parish and the house was to be maintained by money from the Church rates. The building, which is one of the few old houses to survive,

still stands to-day. It is now used as a private dwelling, and is about half-way down the hill along the Bicester road. There was provision for 30 people, and a master, William Twyman, was appointed at a salary of £150 per annum.

For over a century this House was a shelter for the very poor of the parish. The men were expected to do some sort of work, such as picking stones and catching vermin.¹ During the later days the children were given a simple education, and there were classes for straw plaiting. When the boys were old enough they were apprenticed to farmers and tradesmen in the district.

THE MACHINE RIOTS.

In 1827 there was disorder in the House, and it was decided to reprint the rules and regulations and to maintain a stricter discipline. This disorder was probably due to the great distress and poverty which were common throughout the country. Low wages and the high price of food which had prevailed for so long helped to foster a spirit of rebellion. The overseers were unable to cope with the needs of the poor, and the labourers, ignorant of the problems created by the economic conditions, blamed the new methods of farming, and especially the application of machinery to agriculture.

¹ There are constant references in the Churchwardens' Accounts to money paid to the poor for catching hedgehogs, foxes and pole-cats.

Mr. Robert Gibbs, of Aylesbury, in delivering a lecture at Waddesdon in 1884, gave his own recollection of this time. "In 1830" he says "the machine riots broke out at Waddesdon amongst the paupers, and great destruction of property followed. Mr. Roads, of Winchendon, had his machinery set fire to and destroyed. A mob went to Mr. Ballad's of Upper Winchendon, took possession of a new thrashing machine, heaped straw upon it, and burnt it to ashes, in the presence of the owner, who dared not interfere to save it from destruction. Mr. Biggs had his machinery destroyed as did also Mr. Hirons. On the night of the 26th of November of that year thirty men went to Blackgrove farm, on the road to Aylesbury, called up the steward, and threatened if he did not appear they would burn him out; they demanded and obtained all the machinery on the farm, piled it up, and then fetched a large quantity of straw from the rick-yard, and finished by setting the whole in a blaze. At this period Wotton house had a guard of 50 strong."¹

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

An attempt was made the following year to remedy the distress by emigrating a number of families to America. The overseers sold certain houses belonging to the parish to help to defray expenses. On April 12th, 1832, the emigrants

¹ Cf. "The Bucks. and Aylesbury News," April 5th, 1884.

left Waddesdon, and Benjamin Crook, the carrier, conveyed them to Aylesbury, whence they were sent by canal to Liverpool.

The new Poor Law, which came into operation in 1834, relieved the overseers of their onerous work, and gave the care of the poor to the newly-constituted Board of Guardians.

SCHOOLS.

Among the Delafield MSS. at the Bodleian there are some pages from a book on the Charity Schools of Bucks.¹ This book states that there was a school at Waddesdon "where all the children of the Parish [are] taught at the charges of the three Rectors, and other contributors." There is no date, but the information given probably belongs to the latter end of the seventeenth century, for in the baptismal registers for Oct. 7th, 1701, there is mention of "John the son of Richard Turner, Scholemaster, and Elizabeth his wife of this Town." Ten years earlier than this, in 1691, the overseers paid "Bigges Boyes schooling 1 yeare—8s." There is also mention of a Voluntary Charity School in the Episcopal Visitations (1705-25).²

This school was apparently maintained well into the next century. A Terrier of May, 1809, states that the Rectors of the first and of the third portions allowed annually one Pound for the

¹ Cf. MSS. p. 5b, page 217 of the printed leaves.

² Spec. Dive, p. 435.

schooling of two boys, and one Guinea to provide for a coat and a gown for a poor woman. The Minutes of the Vestry refer to the "Trustees of the Charity School," and a resolution was passed on September 12th, 1829, requiring "all boys receiving parish relief from 6 to 12 to be sent to the School Room. John Hitchcock to teach them for 5s. to 6s. per week."

A National School was built about the year 1845. It was enlarged in 1860, and a School House was also built that year as a memorial to the Rev. W. W. Walton. The present Church School, accommodating 170 scholars, was built in 1910.

A British School was opened in 1846, and the present Council School was rebuilt in 1897.

In recent years three buildings have been erected for the benefit of the villagers by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild—a Club and Reading room in 1883, and an Institute and a Village Hall in 1897.

CHARITIES.¹

1. *Sir Francis Goodwin, Benefactor, 1631.*

In his unpublished MS. notes Lipscomb mentions that Sir Francis Goodwin was a benefactor to the poor of Waddesdon and Westcott. He gives the following reference to an indenture

¹ A full account of the Charities of the parish may be found in the "Further Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities," Vol. V, Hundred of Ashendon, pp. 32 to 37.

which was then kept in the Church chest at Waddesdon, but which has since disappeared :—

“ An indenture bearing date 12th Feb 6th Charles I [i.e., 1631] between Sir Francis Goodwin of Over Winchendon, knight, Sir William Slingsby of the Strand in the County of Middlesex Knight, Mathew Walkenden of Pitchcott in the County of Bucks clerk and John Walbanke of Over Winchendon yeoman of the one partie, and Thomas Smith of Waddesdon yeoman, Thomas Bowden and Edward Edwards of Waddesdon yeoman of the other part, recites that Sir Francis Godwin having conveyed to Richard Taylor a tenement with its appurtenances and 3 loads of hay off the waste or plains within Waddesdon woods and also pasture for 2 beasts yearly in Wind-Mill Hill or some other part of his manor of Waddesdon that he Sir Francis Goodwyn out of his charitable disposition towards the poor people of the parish of Waddesdon and Westcott and Walkenden and Walbanke aforesaid at his request conveyed by the said indenture to Smith, Bowden, Edwards, Perkins and John Rose their heirs and assigns upon trust that they and the survivors or survivor of them etc. shall yearly suffer the overseers of Waddesdon and Westcott to receive the rents issues and profits of the same to be by them at their discretion given and distributed among such poor people as are or shall be inhabiting in the said parishes for their relief and maintenance.”¹

2. *Arthur Goodwin, Almshouses, 1645.*

By a codicil to his will, dated 1645, Arthur Goodwin, Esq., directed his executors, Jane, his daughter, and her husband, Philip Lord Wharton, to build six almshouses for poor people “as soon as the distractions of these times would permit.” For this purpose timber and stones had already been collected, and were lying in the yard. By 1657 these almshouses were completed, being built

¹ MS. Notes Lipscomb, Aylesbury Museum, 285/13, pp. 79, 80.
Note.—This Charity is not mentioned in the Charity Commissioners’ Report,

on a piece of ground lately inclosed on Waddesdon Green. The houses were to be occupied by six aged widows, four from Waddesdon and two from Over Winchendon. The widows were to be paid 2s. a week for 50 weeks in the year. These almshouses were repaired by the Duke of Marlborough in 1726, and were rebuilt by Baron de Rothschild in 1894.

3. *The Alms Cow.*

The origin of this ancient Charity is unknown. It provided that the milk from two cows should be distributed daily among poor parishioners. In 1825 the milk from the second cow was discontinued. At the time when the Charity Commission report was issued (1839) the remaining cow was kept by Mr. Woodman, the tenant of Lodge Hill Farm. If the cow died or grew barren another one had to be provided by the tenant. The then Duke of Marlborough allowed 10s. for the keep of the cow as his predecessors had done. In 1865 the bunter cow died and the carcase realized the sale of £4. From this date the charity came to an end, and the balance in hand was probably added to one of the other charities of the parish.

4. *Lord Wharton Bibles.*

Philip Lord Wharton left funds to provide a certain number of Bibles and Prayer Books to be distributed among the poor children of

Waddesdon and Winchendon on the condition of their learning by heart the Church catechism and certain appointed Psalms viz.: 1st, 15th, 101st, 113th and 114th.

5. *Nash's Charity, 1667.*

In 1667 Matthew Nash, a shepherd, gave by will a house, close and two butts at the North End to the poor of Quainton, Waddesdon, and Westcott and to each place the same. The interest was to be applied yearly to the purchase of quartern loaves and these were to be distributed on Good Friday to about 10 widows of the parish selected by the Rector and Churchwardens.

6. *Ross, Eggleton, Bethell and Rice, Bread Charities.*

The following statement in the church books, dated 1733, gives the origin of four small charities in bread.

"First, there is £20 that passes from Churchwardens to Churchwardens, to pay interest at 5 per cent., to be given in bread to such poor people as the Churchwardens think fit, six penny loaves every Lord's Day, two Sundays at Waddesdon, one to Westcott to six poor people each day—The gifts of Mr. Ross."

"There is £10 which passeth from overseers to overseers, the interest to be given to the poor of Waddesdon in bread on May Day for ever—The gift of Mr. Eggleton."

"Again there is £10 which passeth from overseers to overseers, the interest to be given to the poor of Waddesdon and Westcott in bread on the Feast Day of St. John the Evangelist for ever—The gift of Mrs. Bethell."

"Again there is £20 in the hands of Mr. Thomas Millward, the interest thereof to be given to the poor of Waddesdon, Westcott and Woodham, in bread on the Feast Day of St. John the Evangelist for ever—The gift of Mr. William Rice."

7. Fetto and Beck Charities for Educating and Apprenticing Poor Children, 1724.

£140 was left by Lewis Fetto, late of Warmstone, in his Will, dated 11th June, 1724.¹ Half of this was to be used "for the putting to school to learn to read and write or cash accounts" of four poor children of the village; the rest was to go to the apprenticing of such poor children. This money was invested in about 12 acres of pasture land at Westcott.²

John Beck, of Bicester, left in his Will £6 for the use of the poor of Woodham, Westcott and Waddesdon to apprentice a boy or to be disposed of at the discretion of the trust. The trustees bought a little more than an acre of arable land which was situated at the corner of the Wad-

¹ His wife, Ann, was buried at Over Winchendon, Mar. 24, 1720. Stone in floor of North aisle.

² It is still known as "Charity ground."

desdon and Pitchcott cross-roads. In 1876 it produced £3 per annum and it was then exchanged with Baron de Rothschild for an amount in Consols which would produce £5.

Since 1814 the rents of this and the Fetto Charity have been administered as one fund. In 1831 a grant of £50 from the incomes of these charities was made towards the emigration of the 80 parishioners to America.

8. *Turner's Charity, 1784.*

William Turner by Will, dated 1784, bequeathed to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Waddesdon, and for the use of the poor of the said parish the sum of £3,265 11s. 6d. in Consols the interest of which was to be distributed half yearly.

The traditional origin of this trust, which is referred to by Lipscomb, is that the founder, when a poor boy, wandered as a vagrant through Waddesdon with his mother. They came to the Rectory to beg and were given food and a night's lodging in the barn. The next morning the lad developed the dreaded smallpox. He was cared for and ultimately recovered, though the infection he had brought spread through the village. In after years his industry was rewarded by success. Having made his fortune as a cheese and butter factor, he remembered the kindness of the village

folk who had nursed him in his sickness, and left this trust in an endeavour to compensate them for the suffering he had unwittingly caused.

9. *Parkins' Charity, Westcott.*

"In the Parliamentary Returns of 1786," says the Commissioner's Report, "John Parkins is stated to have devised some land then producing 9s. per annum, and vested in Mr. Jackson, apothecary of Princes Risborough, to the poor of this hamlet for bread. . . . The land is situated in this hamlet and is considered to be the property of Lord Chandos; it is in the occupation of Thomas Cannon. The overseer, who has known this hamlet for 50 years never remembers anything having been received in respect of this donation."¹

¹ p. 37.

PART V.

PARISH LIFE.

CHAPTER XIII.

STORIES OF OLD DAYS.

“ Than telle I hem ensamples many oon
 Of olde stories, longe tyme agoon :
 For lewed peple loven tales olde ;
 Swich things can they wel reporte and holde.”

CHAUCER, “ PROLOGUE OF THE PARDONER’S TALE,” l. 435, etc.

Many are the stories of adventure, of great battles, and deeds of daring which fathers once told their children. They burnt like a bright flame in the hearts of Englishmen; they set their church bells ringing, and left in every parish some to feast and some to sorrow. Yet all those events which once gave colour to the lives of Waddesdon parishioners are long past, and there is but little to show us to-day how the life of the village was bound up, both in war and in peace, with the larger fortunes of the country. Only here and there is it possible to break through the veil of silence and see beyond the affairs of the village into the life of the nation.

RAIDING PARTIES IN THE 14TH CENTURY.

The romantic figure of the Black Prince as owner of the manors of Waddesdon and Westcott, commanded the affections as well as the services of his retainers in the parish. In the Patent Rolls we are reminded of the unsettled

state of the country during the early years of the reign of Edward III. In those days bands of marauding robbers often roamed the countryside, and no man's property was safe.

In Waddesdon there was a certain "William"—sometimes he is called "William le Neuman," sometimes "William Norman de Wodesdon"—who, along with a number of other choice spirits in the neighbourhood, went on raiding expeditions to places such as Bedenham and Bedford. Altogether they were a band of some 30 strong. Amongst their number were such men as Maurice Draghswerd, Adam Bydyke and Roger le Taverner; but the amazing thing is that the party included two women. They came not only from places in the neighbourhood, such as Hadenham, Wing, Hardwicke, Pitchcott and North Marston, but even from towns as far away as Chippenham in Gloucestershire.

In 1327 a certain John de Stretle lodged a formal complaint against them that they "broke his houses at Kerselawe [Creslow], Co. Bucks., and took away ten horses, eighteen oxen, six cows, three bullocks, two heifers and sixteen swine, worth 40*l.* with other goods."¹

Whether these men met with the due reward of their evil deeds is not known, but some of them, William Newman included, later went abroad on active service, and in 1346 fought at

¹ Cf. Cal. of Patent Rolls, 1327, p. 81, Numb. 19*d.*

the battle of Crecy. Amongst the names of those who in September, 1346, received a general pardon for good service in the war of France were—

Stephen Mareschal of Wodesdon,
William Frankeleyn of Westcote.
William Newman de Woddesdon.¹

The last we hear about William Newman is that, on his return to England, the sheriff appointed him keeper of the king's gaol at Aylesbury,² thus illustrating the adage “set a thief to catch a thief.”

WADDESDON DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

For the next glimpse into the affairs of English history we must turn from the age when Englishmen were winning glorious victories in France to the days when they were fighting one another on English soil.

The causes which divided men in those days were partly social, partly religious, and partly political. The men of Waddesdon, like those in many another parish in this country, were divided in their allegiance between King and Parliament. Of the two manors, Eythrope was always the home of Catholic traditions and Royalist sympathies; Over Winchendon was the centre for many miles around of the Parlia-

¹ Cal. of Pat. Rolls, 1346, pp. 483-493, Numb. 15 and 10.

² Ibid., 1346, pp. 200 and 201, Numb. 19.

tary cause. In the days of Edward VI homeless women and children, fleeing from their religious persecutors, always found safe protection under the roof of William Dormer and his mother at Eythrope. In later years the house is said to have given secret shelter to Catholic priests. The Goodwins, on the other hand, in spite of the fact that they had married into such a Royalist family as the Throckmortons, on the outbreak of the Civil Wars, threw in their lot with the Roundhead army.

In the surrounding district the Royalist cause was represented by the Denhams of Boarstall and the Dentons of Hillesdon, while John Hampden and Sir Christopher Pigott of Doddershall were Cromwell's men.

Sir Edmund Verney of Claydon had married Margaret Denton of Hillesdon. He was one of many who in these unsettled times, found it hard to choose between the conflicting issues of the day. In all his religious instincts a puritan, on political grounds strongly opposed to the policy of Laud and Strafford, yet he never once swerved in loyalty to his king. When in October, 1642, Charles offered him the honoured position of Standard-bearer, he accepted it, and at EDGEHILL, the first great battle of the Civil War, he died at his post. "Sixteen gentlemen," says Miss Verney "fell that day by his sword till, according to tradition,

his left hand was cut off, still faithfully grasping the staff of the standard.”¹

On November 1st of the same year a battle was fought to the north-west of AYLESBURY. The town was successfully defended by Colonel Bulstrode against Prince Rupert’s attacks, and the battle resulted in a victory for the Parliamentary forces. After this Aylesbury became a grand rendezvous for Cromwell’s men.

In June of the following year John Hampden was mortally wounded in a skirmish at CHALGROVE FIELD, and Sir Arthur Goodwin, Hampden’s friend and colleague, superintended the removal of his body to Great Hampden.

On August of 1643 the Parliamentary Army, under the Earl of Essex, set out for the RELIEF OF GLOUCESTER, marching through Aylesbury and Waddesdon. The following is a contemporary account given by John Washbourne, who himself went with the expedition. He describes the advance from Colebrook to Bicester thus:—

“ On Saturday, the 26 of August, 1643, the Army moved from Colebrook to Beckensfield, and so forward. On Wednesday from Beerton (where the army was cloathed) we marched to Waddesden; when Sir Philip Stapleton, quartered at Crendon Underwood, had advertisement that

¹ Cf. “ Bucks. Biographies,” by Margaret M. Verney, pubd. by The Clarendon Press, Oxford p. 109.

the enemy with four hundred horse was at Bicester three miles from him : he therefore very early sent Captain Hamond, captain of the gentlemen of my lord's guard, with one hundred horse for discovering of their posture, who found part of them drawn forth into the field to receive him ; he therefore sent a party to charge them, who beat them through the town, and he with the rest followed them about two miles, where some of the gentlemen of his Excellency's Guard did very gallantly, and then returned."¹

The following year in August, **HILLESDON HOUSE** was demolished by Cromwell, and in December the troops were again assembled in the neighbourhood of Waddesdon, the forces of Parliament being encamped at Aylesbury, Hartwell, Eythrope and Waddesdon, and the royal troops at Haddenham, Cuddington and Thame. About that time the Royalists, under Colonel Blake, defeated Colonel Crawford and Cromwell's men in a skirmish at **LONG CRENDON**.

The letter which follows is from John Walbancke of Over Winchendon, and shows that the Parliamentary troops were responsible for plunder in that parish.

“ John Walbancke to William Davenport, Agmondisham. The High Constable delivered you a return of this town of Upper Winchendon,

¹ *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, Vol. II, pp. 236-7, pubd. during the Civil War by John Washbourn.

which did not satisfy the commissioners to the articles in charge, but I hope you will accept this information. Mrs. Martin (late Mrs. Goodwin)¹ desires the addition of sums disbursed by Colonel Goodwin for the State. I have also set down the loss I have sustained by plunder from the Parliament Army, which is well-known to all my neighbours. The former account named 10l. paid by me to Guildhall, on the propositions, but this must be struck out, as it was paid to Colonel Goodwin" [rest of page damaged.]²

During the next year the Parliamentarians gradually gained possession of the county, till BOARSTALL HOUSE, the last Royalist defence, was taken by Fairfax on June 10th, 1646.

THE DAYS OF THE OLD STAGE COACH.

During "the hungry forties" the parish earned for itself a bad name in the neighbourhood. "Many of the older inhabitants," says Mr. Gibbins, "can recollect the time when on the very spot where the school buildings now stand, bull-baiting, dog and cock-fighting, and even prize-fighting, were carried on unchecked. Even within the last twenty years . . . a stranger could not pass through the village without being

¹ Capt. Francis Martyn and Mrs. Jane Goodwin were married the 11th June, 1646. Cf. Church Register.

² Cal. of State Papers Domestic, p. 683, 1645, Sept. 14, Winchenden.

hooted or pelted with mud and stones. ‘Black Waddesdon’ was the epithet applied to the village.”¹

In those days the old stage coaches rattled along the highroad through Waddesdon on their way from London to Leamington. Just past the Westcott turning they would have to pull up and wait for the toll-gate to be opened. There are still some living who, in days when food was dear, can remember walking to the toll-gate to fetch bread from a baker who waited at the further side and whose loaves were a farthing cheaper than any that were baked at Waddesdon.

Of village inns there were at least five—“The Ship” and “The Bell,” near to the church, “The White Lion” and “The Marlborough Arms” (the predecessor of the present-day “Five Arrows”) on the highroad, and “The Barley Mough,” known later as “The Chandos Arms,” in Silk Street. Formerly there had been also “The Checers” (mentioned in 1708), “The Cock” (1724), and “The Crown and Seven Stars,” which stood a little back from the road on a piece of ground called “Hospital Piece.”

During the first half of the nineteenth century the parish appointed two watchmen to patrol the village streets by night. From all that we can judge the office was a necessary one. On cold winter nights they were well fortified for

¹ “Waddesdon” Prize Essay, by W. Gibbins, 1864, p. 5.

their tasks, for there are frequent references in the Overseers' accounts to payments for their allowance of rum and for the repair of pistols. In 1829 at the watchmen's request they were granted "2 gallons of best gin" for the winter months instead of the usual gallon of rum.

THE STORY OF THE WELSHMAN.

There is a story relating to these times often told by the old people to-day, which makes us wonder whether the night-watchmen did not occasionally fail in their duty. Like many old tales the story is not always told in quite the same form, but the following is probably the original version :

Late one winter evening a certain Welshman, passing through the village, turned in to "The Barley Mough" for refreshment. Some roughs, who were sitting over their pots of ale and had been drinking over long, discovered that the stranger carried valuable goods. When he rose to go two men followed him, and before he had left the threshold of the door he was robbed and murdered. Somewhat aghast at the deed which they had committed, the men carried his body some distance from the village and, having severed the head for fear it might lead to identification, buried the body near to the Brick Spring on the Old Golf Course. They then buried the head in a newly dug grave in the churchyard. The men's heavy boots left footmarks in blood

on the stone threshold of the inn, and there are still those in the village to-day who say that the house was ever afterwards haunted and that, as children, they feared to pass it in the dark. Some, indeed, say that the footprints of blood never disappeared and that every time the stone was washed over the footmarks came up clear and fresh as on the night when the murder was committed.

CHAPTER XIV.

INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

“ There nis no werkman, whatso-ever he be
 That may bōth werke wel and hastily;
 This wol be doon at leyser parfitly.”

CHAUCER, MERCHANT’S TALE,” l. 589, etc.

The chief avenues of employment open to the people of Waddesdon have always been agriculture and domestic service. To-day, as in the Middle Ages, a considerable proportion of the parishioners are employed on the Manor estate; the rest are engaged on work on the farms or in providing for the needs of the village.

INDUSTRIES.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the industries of weaving and of cord-waining were to some extent carried on in the village. In 1689 Richard Delafield, for instance, was paid 5s. 3d. by the Overseers for weaving 18 yards of stuff;¹ but the weavers were never established in Waddesdon as they were in some neighbouring villages. Cord-waining was carried on to a greater extent and lasted well into the nineteenth century.

¹ Cf. Overseers’ Accounts, June 1st, 1689.

A list for the year 1802 of those persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty years liable to serve in the Militia, gives us the following information :—farmers 18, labourers 36, servants 32, cord-wainers 4, carpenters 4, taylors 3, butchers 3, smiths 2, publicans 2, gamekeepers 2, shopkeeper 1, and wheelwright 1.

In 1843 a branch of the silk factory from Aylesbury was established in the village, and provided work for the inhabitants for nearly fifty years.

Lace-making among the women and girls helped to eke out the slender living of many a labourer's family in the days when wages were small and families large. The standard rate of pay at Waddesdon, as in some other parts of Bucks., seems to have been a halfpenny an hour. The art of lace-making has now unfortunately all but died out in the village.

CAUSES WHICH LED TO THE ENCLOSURE OF LAND.

Though industries came and went in the village, the lives and fortunes of most of the parishioners were bound up with the soil. The system of enclosures affected the agricultural life of England fundamentally.

In mediæval times the land of this country, like much of that on the Continent to-day, was open and unenclosed. But at the end of the fifteenth century certain causes were at work



PILLOW LACE MAKERS. WADDESDON.

which led to the breaking-up and enclosing of land : (i) One of these was a new system of land tenure. Owing to the ravages of the Black Death and the consequent scarcity of labour the lords of the manor were no longer able to farm the whole of their estates and they began to let portions of their holdings to small farmers on the basis of a copyhold lease. (ii) Again, during the Wars of the Roses many of the old nobility perished and their lands were subsequently bought up by wealthy merchants and traders, who gave them over to sheep-farming, thus greatly reducing the acreage of arable land. Enclosures were made and much common land was filched. (iii) The same process went on after the dissolution of the monasteries. The land which had hitherto been farmed by the Church was bought up by men of wealth, who invariably made enclosures on their newly acquired property.

One of the important results of these developments was the great increase of the number of yeomen and smallholders. On the other hand, there was a very considerable decrease in the cultivation of arable land. Towards the end of the fifteenth century there are indications of a growing concern at the scarcity of grain, and in 1489 and 1514 Acts were passed against the ingrossing of farms and the conversion of arable land into pasture. But these Acts failed to remedy the evil, and in July of 1526 a proclamation ordered

inclosers to cut down all hedges and pales, to fill in all ditches and to "make the groundes playne as they were before the enclosures thereof."

THE DOMESDAY OF ENCLOSURES.

In July of 1518 commissions of enquiry were appointed to make a report of the land which had been enclosed, and from it we obtain the following information.

In the parish of Waddesdon, excluding Cranwell, 110 acres of land were enclosed¹ of which 50 acres were still arable, the remaining 60 having been converted to pasture.²

At Cranwell 180 acres of land had been enclosed in the year 1495-6, and of this 120 acres were arable and 60 pasture.

At Over Winchendon 171 acres of enclosed land had been laid down to pasture by John Goodwin. The new meadows were probably taken out of the land formerly known as "Coke-style."

In spite of the new legislation land continued to be enclosed. The process went on slowly until the middle of the eighteenth century. At this period two Acts of Enclosure were passed, after which very little common land remained in the parish.

¹ Most of it by Sir Hugh Conwey.

² Cf. "The Domesday of Enclosures," Vol. I and II, pp. 172, 175 and 6.

ENCLOSURES OF WESTCOTT, 1765.

At Westcott 1,100 acres of common fields, pastures and meadows were enclosed in 1765, the award being made in 1766 on the following grounds :—“ That a sufficient quantity of manure and compost cannot without great difficulty and expense be conveyed to till the same, nor frequent Trespasses and Disputes among the several Proprietors be prevented, and so long as the said Fields and waste grounds lie open, commonable, and uninclosed, they produce very little profit to the respective owners thereof, and are in a great measure incapable of Improvement.”¹

ENCLOSURES OF WADDESDON, 1774.

At Waddesdon 1,300 acres were enclosed in 1774. In the particulars of enclosures which the parishioners had to return to the Parliamentary Committee in 1800 the annual quantity of wheat grown since the Enclosure Acts had at Westcott diminished by at least a third, and at Waddesdon by a half. They also state that all other articles of produce had diminished in the same proportion.

AN ANCIENT BRIDLE ROAD.

The Westcott Enclosure Award of 1766 mentions an ancient public Bridle Road from the Water Gate in the North field to Binwell Lane farm to the north-west of Colwick.² The bridle

¹ Cf. Act, 1765, 119/18, No. 957.

² Cf. Vict. Hist., Vol. IV, p. 108, Note 20.

path is shown as a road in an old map, painted on wood, now in the possession of Mrs. Pigott, of Doddershall. A certain field is marked on this map as belonging to Sir John Goodwin. As Sir John Goodwin inherited the property in 1558 the map must have been made in the latter half of the sixteenth century. It makes two or three things clear. The main road did not run straight to Waddesdon as it does now, but on leaving Prior's Close, took a bend to the north. The Bridle Road on this old map is marked as the "Road to London." It crossed the Shipton Lea road, skirted Westcott North field, and, passing through the Oving Hill farm, Binwell Lane and Lower farm, joined the main road at the Water Gate, which must have stood by the brook which divides "Salridge" from "The Leys." It is to-day represented by a field path which starts from the same point and eventually finds its way out on to the main road at the corner of "Six Acres" field, near to Lyttleton Manor farm.

PRIEST'S SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE.

The Rev. St. John Priest in this Survey of Agriculture in Bucks. (1810) says the effect of these enclosures was to produce a considerable decrease in sheep, cattle and grain. He also says,¹ that in 1810, out of a total of 6,250 acres in the parish of Waddesdon, 1,333 were meadow, 2,667

¹ Cf. 'General View of the Agriculture of Buckingham,' p. 255.

AN ELIZABETHAN MAP
DATE BETWEEN 1558 & 1597
SHOWING THE WESTERN HALF OF THE PARISH OF WADDESDON AND
INCLUDING THE HAMLETS OF WESTCOTT AND WOODHAM.





The original is painted on wood & is in the possession of Mrs. Rigg of Duddershall by whose kind permission the above reproduction has been made.

The above map is based on a plan given by Lipscomb, but with modifications suggested by the original. ~

pasture, 2,000 arable, and 250 woodland. There were 45 farmhouses and 100 cottages.

This depression in agriculture cannot altogether be explained, as was then supposed, by the Enclosure Acts, but was probably much more the effect of the Napoleonic Wars. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that good years returned to the English farmer.

THE BAD STATE OF THE BY-ROADS.

Priest also mentions that the condition of the by-roads was extremely bad. Some of them, such as the road from Waddesdon to Hillesdon, were dangerous and could not be travelled by a stranger with safety.

This road must have passed near to the gipsy encampment at Carter's Lane. There was also another haunt of the gipsies in the woods at Gipsy Bottom. Both of these, it will be noted, lie on the outskirts of the parish boundaries. "Gipsies," says Mr. Priest, "are very commonly to be met with in the wild parts of Bucks. No doubt they resort thither on account of the badness of the roads and the wild state of the country where the open fields abound, because on these accounts they are out of the reach of the more enlightened part of the community; and being generally stationed upon spots where two or more parishes meet they are less liable to the attacks of parish officers,

because they are best able to escape them. Here, then, they can best accomplish their purposes, viz.—impose upon the unenlightened, and live uncontrouled.”¹

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 339.

CHAPTER XV.

FAMILY NAMES.

" God's Saints are shining lights : who stays
 Here long must passe
 O're dark hills, swift streames, and steep ways
 As smooth as glasse ;
 But these all night,
 Like Candles, shed
 Their beams, and light
 Us into Bed."

HENRY VAUGHAN—" STARS."

Not all the names in any one family can be numbered among " God's saints." Not all were " rich men furnished with ability," or wise men renowned for their power. Many of them, perhaps most, were sons of the soil. They lived and died and were forgotten, and about them there was nothing remarkable to record. They have no memorial beyond the simple statement in the church books that they were baptized and buried. A study of the names on the Church registers is both humiliating and instructive. It shows that most of us are but ordinary people; and it shows that in our veins there flows the blood both of peers and paupers.

This chapter is an attempt to recover, as far as possible, the history of some of those families of the parish whose sons have dwelt in farmhouse and cottage through many long centuries.

Without these there could have been neither church nor manor, and they, dying, have left behind them the twofold memorial of a name and a character.

One of the interesting things about a country parish is that names and people do not change as they do in towns. This is certainly true of Waddesdon. Many of the names which are common in the village to-day go back to the days of Tudor England, and a few even to the thirteenth century.

THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES.

The process of forming surnames began in England during the Plantagenet period. In those days the only true name which a man possessed was the one given him at baptism. As the word suggests, a surname was something added. It was generally either (i) a patronymic, *i.e.*, a name taken from his father or ancestors; or (ii) descriptive of his occupation, or of the place from which he came; or (iii) a nickname, which marked some peculiarity in his appearance or character.¹

Many of the old Anglo-Saxon names belonged to the first group, especially those ending in -ING. A few examples of such names in Waddesdon, taken from the church registers of the sixteenth century, are Harding, Pickring, Dering, Billing and Allyng.

¹ Cf. "Surnames," by E. Weekley, p. 11.

In the second group we find—Becke, the German form of baker; Capel, from capeller, a hatter; Franklin, the name given to an old English freeholder who was exempt from feudal service. Names descriptive of an address are very common and appear in many forms. Such are Elliman, from Ellisman or Allemand, a German; Aram, an old local pronunciation of Averham in Notts.; Biswell, from bis, dingy, and well, a well; Howe, a hill; Slade, A.S. slæd, a valley; Nash, from atten ash; Rodwell, *i.e.*, rood well.

To the class of nicknames belong the following:—Cripps, a metathesis for crisp, curly; Crook, a bent form; Mayne, O.F. Mægen, a hand; Uff, from A.S. Ulf or Wulf, a wolf; Curtis, from the French curteis, courteous. Under this group we might also put the colour names such as Green, Brown, Rose and Scarlett.

During this period also we find that many Christian or font names were in the process of being formed into surnames, such as Adam or Addam; Vickers, or Vigors, from the French saint Vigor; Maryott, from the French saint Marie. Hicks is a mediæval form of Richard, and appears again in the name of Hitchcock.

It may be interesting to give here the origin of a few other names which are common in the parish:—Saunders, from Alysaundere, a medicinal herb much used in the Middle Ages; Judd, a cor-

ruption of the word Jordan; Syrett, from the A.S. war name Sigered, sige, victory; Rice is another form of the Welsh Rhys; Oliffe, from the Norse Olafr, A.S. laf, a remnant. The change of the emphasis from the Christian name to the surname becomes more apparent until to-day a man is known by his surname, and the Christian name is reserved for family use.

WADDESDON FAMILIES.

Thirteenth Century Names.

Among the families still residing in the parish of Waddesdon there are three which can be traced back to the thirteenth century.

In the Book of Fees there is mention in 1212 of a certain holder of land named "Walterus CROOK," who was responsible for supplying four soldiers.¹ He probably belonged to the same family of Croke or Crook, which has been represented in the parish from 1550 to the present day.

Another Waddesdon name, that of FRANKLIN, is mentioned in the "Inquisitiones post Mortem" for 1292. These documents give a statement concerning the lands, rents and services, etc., that had to be rendered on the death of every tenant "in capite." This inquisition states that Hugh de Courteney "died on Thursday after St. Peter in Cathedra, 20 Edw. I. Heir as above,

¹ Cal. Book of Fees, 1212, p. 118.

aged 16 on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross next."¹ Amongst the list of his tenants on the Waddesdon manor are the names of "William Frankeleyn" and "John" his son.² After the battle of Crecy in 1346, we find the name of a "William Frankeleyn of Westcote" among the list of those pardoned as a reward for good services.³ Perhaps it was the same "William Frankleyne," who, in 1380, for the sum of x shillings rented 2 virgates of land at Over Winchendon from the Prior of St. Frideswides.⁴ In the church registers the name appears frequently from the early Tudor period to the present day.

The Inquisitions for 1292 also mention a certain Stephen, son of ADAM, as holding, with others, a 1/10 Knight's fee in "Wottesdon." It is possible that by this time "Adam" may have been begun to be used as a surname. This family of yeomen have held lands in Waddesdon or Westcott from pre-Reformation times to the present day.

Fourteenth Century Names.

Among the list of families known to have been residing in Waddesdon during the fourteenth century, there are a few which deserve special mention.

¹ Cal. of Inquisitions, Vol. II, p. 25.

² The names of the tenants are not given in the Calendar but may be found in the original document, "Inquisitiones post Mortem" C Edw. I, File 62 (7).

³ Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1346, pp. 483-493. Numbers 15 and 10.

⁴ Cf. Cartulary of St. F., Vol. II, pp. 195-7.

The families of COOPER (Cowper and Coupere) and LAMBOURNE were landowners in the parish about 1370, and both these names disappear from the registers about the middle of the seventeenth century. It is interesting to notice that there was a "William Lamburn" who willed to be buried "in the north ile [of Waddesdon Church] nygh to my freinds." He gave to the high altar for tithes forgotten xxd; to the "reparacione" of the Church xps.¹

There are two family names represented today in the parish which can be traced back through the receding centuries to 1342—those of ALLEN and SAUNDERS. John Saunders and Peter Aleyn were among the parishioners who in 1342 were required to find upon oath the value of the ninth lamb, fleece and sheep for the requirements of a tax levied by Edward III for the maintenance of the Scotch and French wars. The name Allen is spelt in various ways—Allyng, Allyn, Aleyn and Allen. It is probably also to be identified with the family of Alley, who were landowners in the parish during the 15th and 16th centuries. There was a longstanding family friendship between this family and those of the Delafields and Mountagues, as witnessed by the frequent mention of these names in wills as executors. Saunders is a name which one naturally associates with Westcott. Members of this family have certainly been living there for over 200 years.

¹ Will proved 25 May, 1528 (P.C.C. 31 Porch.).

Another family, that of NEWMAN, already mentioned in this book, were in Waddesdon parish from 1327 to 1616.

THE FAMILY OF DELAFIELD.

Late in the fourteenth century the family of Delafield first settled in Waddesdon and continued to reside in the parish for 350 years. The first member to settle in this part of the country was a certain William de la Ffelde, who came originally from Fieldstown in Ireland. He is mentioned in the English records as practising at law in Bucks. in the year 1374. In 1394 he was amongst those who were licensed to remain in England, though born in Ireland, for which privilege he paid the sum of 1 mark, or 13s. 9d. The Fine Rolls state that he lived at Westcott. In the same year and for the same reason John Glasier of Over Winchendon was fined 6s. 8d.¹ He was possibly in the employ of William de la Ffelde, who at this time acted as attorney to the Earl of Buckingham. William De la Ffelde and Hugh Tannere were also attorneys for Simon de Arches. This Hugh Tannere was deputy keeper of the Forest of Bernwood for Edmund atte Pole. The manors of Waddesdon and Westcott were for a few years held by the Black Prince until his death in 1376. It seems probable that William De la Ffelde was appointed as the Black Prince's attorney for Waddesdon and this may

¹ Pat. Rolls, 1394, Richard II, pp. 453-459, Numb. 32.

have been the occasion of his coming to settle in the neighbourhood.

On his death, which most probably was previous to 1404, this William De la Ffelde left the land and property which he had acquired at Westcott to his son Robert, who also inherited part of his father's practice at law.

It is impossible to trace here the various developments of the Delafield family, but the Will of William Delafield, who died in 1544,¹ contains an interesting reference to Waddesdon Church, and is a particularly good example of the wills of that period :—

“ YN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the last daye of Junii the yere of the Lorde I Wyllam Dalefelde of Westcot hole yn mynde and somewhat vexid wythe syckness yn my bodye make my testament and last wyll yn forme folowyng ffirst I bequeethe my sowle unto almighty God ower to Ladye Saynt Marye and all the Saynts yn hevyn and my bodye to be buryed yn Whadsden churche before my sete Item I bequeethe to ye mother Churh of Lyncolle iid Item to the hyc alter of Whadsden ii bushells of mawlte Itm to the roode lythe iijs iiijd and a knelle Itm I wyll that there be an honest preste hyeryd to syng a trentall for my sowle my father and mother sowles and all my frynds sowles Itm I geue to bye a masse boke vjs viijd Itm to mend the hyghe ways of Westcotte vjs viijd Itm I wyll yt yer be halfe a qarter of mawlte geuyn to power peple to pra for my sowle Itm I geve to thomas my son a querne a foldynge table the best brasse pot save on the ij pane and the iiijth pane and ye forthe pot and a posnet and a acre of whete and an acre of barlye Itm a steare of iii yeres owlde and a heckfere of iiiij yeres owlde Item to thomas my sone the best of whyche (sic) and ij bakon flychis ij maselen basons v pewter dyshs ij candlestycks a great spyt Itm to alis my dawghter a lytle

¹ He was born about 1470.

brasse pot a lytle pane ij pewter dyshs and a bullocke
and to Marye her dawter a bullocke Itm I gave to enerye
on of my goodchylderne iiijd Itm I wylle that thomas
or rychard my sones have to kyne to kepe my yerely
mynde for ever more Itm I wyll the resydue of all my
goods my debts payde my funerall don I geve to rychard
my sone the whche rychard I ordayne and make my full
executore this truelye to performe my last wylle I make
hughe Horscwe and raffe goringe my supervisors havynge
for ther labor ether of them vjs viijd These beryng
wytnes Richard tryptal Wyllam Gorneye Thomas Adams
wythe other moo ”

Proved (no date) by the said executors

Inventory xxxll iiijs vjd (Arch : Bucks 1540-44 fol :
173).

The property at Westcott remained with the family until the early part of the seventeenth century. When Thomas Delafield died in 1621 he had no sons and the lands were divided between his six daughters. In 1651 most of the estate was conveyed to John Beck. It consisted of 3 parcels —half a yardland or 15 acres in one piece, 23 arable and pasture lands in Westcott common fields, and a house in one and a half acres of ground known as “Bates” or “Bakers Close.” A deed in the possession of the attorneys for the Duke of Marlborough, and dated 11th July, 1659, states that Bates, alias Bakers Close, then consisted of 38 acres of land in the fields of Westcott. Another deed of April, 1725, refers to the same plot of land as “in the common fields of Westcott called Delafield’s land.”¹

¹ From MSS. “ Extracts from the Delafield family after 1540,” p. 279.

As stated elsewhere in this book, one of the members of the family—William Delafield—was churchwarden in 1627, and another William was parish clerk from about 1640 to his death in 1675.¹ It was probably the latter who saved the church registers from destruction at the hands of Cromwell's soldiers during the Civil Wars. He was also overseer of the fortifications at Aylesbury in 1646, and the following extracts from the Commonwealth Exchequer Papers² are of interest as throwing some light upon the local conditions during these stormy days. He was paid at first 7s. and later 14s. a week as gunner and overseer of the fortifications.

Ap. 24 1646

"Paid Mr. William Delafield for to pay the soldiers and other Workmen imployed in Repairing of ye Workes of the Garrison of Aylesbury £29. 4s. 3d."³

May 6th 1646

"Pd to Mr. Wm. Delafield, gunner, by the appointment of Mr. Edward Withers, gent: ordinance in ye garrison of Aylesbury in full of 14 days paye for himselfe. Gunners and matrosses in ye said garrison £37. 2s. 0d."

In July entries of payments for the dismantling the works begin, and conclude with the entry dated Oct. 16th, 1646 :—

"Dismountlings of the garrison of Aylesbury and other charge according to his accompt on ye file £15. 16s. 8d."

¹ Cf. Chap. VIII, p. 92, and Appendix A V.

² Bundle No. 221 at P.R.O.

³ Ibid., Bundle 126.

In 1649, William Delafield appears as one of those paid for quartering Captain Snell's soldiers at Waddesdon.

In the Lay Subsidies, 15 Nov., 1646, in the assessments for Fairfax's Army the following name appears for Waddesdon :—

“ John—Dalafield . . . 1s. 6d.”

This John died in 1662, and his widow, Abigail, in 1668. The following is an extract from her Will dated 19 May, 1666 :—

“ To Edwing Delafield my son £15 and three pewter dishes, one to be my biggest dish. David Delafield my son £5 and three pewter dishes. Margaret Wharton, wife of Hugh Wharton, my daughter, £15 and one gold ring with this posie upon it: ‘ No recompence but love’.”

(Signed) ABIGAIL DELLAFIELD.

Witnesses John Mountague. Will Ally.

Proved 1 Dec. 1668 by Abigail Dallafield daughter and executrix.

There was still a representative of the Delafield family living in Waddesdon in 1723, but after this there are no more entries in the register, and we find one branch of the family later emigrating to America. This branch is now represented by Brig.-General J. R. Delafield, of New York, to whom I am indebted for many of the foregoing particulars.

Fifteenth Century Names.

The Manorial Court Rolls begin with the year 1458, and there is frequent mention at this period of the families of GURNEY, BRADLEY,

STREME and ROBYN. The Stremes seem to have held land in Waddesdon until about 1610. The Bradleys, Robins and Gurneys were still residing there at the beginning of last century. A branch of the Gurney family lived at Winchendon, and is still represented there to-day.

From the time that the church registers begin (1538) we have an abundance of information. All that can be done here is to give the names of some of the well-known families of the parish, with the date of their first and of last known mention. We stand under correction for the task is not an easy one, but the following list will at any rate give some indication of the period during which each family has made its home in the parish. The spelling of most of these names varies considerably..

The Sixteenth Century.

1500	...	Beck, ¹	...	1892
1500	...	Maryott	...	1929
1500	...	Goudge	...	1627
1500	...	Latham	...	1671
1538	...	Shepherd	...	1900
1538	...	Mountague	...	1864
1538	...	Billing	...	1831
1539	...	Dering	...	1663
1539	...	Jaynes	...	1740
1540	...	Oviotts	...	1765
1544	...	Dewberrie	...	1882
1549	...	Edwardes	...	1620

¹ At Doddershall, 1382.

1550	...	Goodgame	...	1929
1550	...	Harding	...	1929
1553	...	Green	...	1929
1557	...	Pigott	...	1840
1558	...	Rose	...	1929
1563	...	Mayne	...	1785
1572	...	Seaman	...	c. 1890
1572	...	Craker	...	1929

The Seventeenth Century.

1611	...	Evins	...	1929
1611	...	Harrison	...	1723
1616	...	Oliffe	...	1929
1620	...	Cripps	...	1929
1621	...	Syrett	...	1929
1622	...	Eldridge	...	1929
1624	...	Cannon	...	1929
1625	...	Briers	...	1721
1629	...	Griffin	...	1929
1659	...	Southery	...	1827
1660	...	Funge	...	1776
1662	...	Slade	...	1929
1665	...	Broome	...	1929
1667	...	Rice	...	1929
1687	...	Landsell	...	1819
1688	...	Busby	...	1929
1688	...	Turner	...	1929
1688	...	Izzard	...	1715
1692	...	Homan	...	c. 1842
1693	...	Roads	...	1929
1697	...	Hicks	...	1929
1699	...	Biswell	...	1929

The Eighteenth Century.

1701	...	Tredwell	...	1927
1717	...	Paxton	...	1929
1719	...	Holt	...	1929
1720	...	Franks, ¹	...	1929
1727	...	Cobcutt	...	1929
1728	...	Hillesdon	...	1929
1732	...	Cherry	...	1929
1740	...	Mortimer	...	1929
1751	...	Howes, ²	...	1929
1754	...	Timms	...	1929
1767	...	Figg	...	1929
1768	...	Grace	...	1929
1770	...	Varney	...	1929
1776	...	Thorne	...	1929
1780	...	Tack	...	1869
1789	...	Southam	...	1929
1792	...	Fowler	...	1929
1794	...	Uff	...	1929
1796	...	Walton	...	1929

The Nineteenth Century.

1804	...	Bull,	...	1877
1810	...	George	...	1929
1811	...	Creed	...	1929
1814	...	Paine	...	1929
1814	...	Gilson	...	1929
1818	...	Pollard	...	1929
1822	...	Vennimore, ³	...	1916

¹ From Cubblington.² Or Howe.³ From Over Winchendon.⁴ From Over Winchendon.

1827	...	Flowers	...	1929
1832	...	Goss	...	1929
1835	...	Kibble	...	1929
1845	...	Dennis	...	1929

OYER WINCHENDON NAMES.

Owing to the close associations of Over Winchendon parish with that of Waddesdon we find, as we should expect, many of the same names in both. Such families are:—Bull, Rose, Vennimore, Syrett, Busby and Gurney. But there are others which seem almost entirely to have made Over Winchendon their home. Among these are the names of Walbancke, Parnes, Plater, Young, Vickars, Moulder, Newton, Neary, Capel, Gilthro and Rodwell, which is sometimes written Radwell.

To some it may seem that this chapter is little more than a catalogue of names unrelated to the events of history, and yet each family is in itself a potential history, and its name is the thread which binds together the stories of the past.

To trace through succeeding centuries the movements of even one family ought to make history a living thing. Buildings may perish and records of the past may be lost through carelessness or decay; but the one certain and living link today which we have with the past is the family

and its name. After all not only life but even religion itself finds its centre not in an individual but in a family and a home.



We have followed the fortunes of the parish from the earliest records to the present day. Through all the ages the Church has stood at the centre of the village life. In rude and violent times men looked to her for shelter. She first recognised and upheld the rights of the poor. She gathered the children into schools and the sick were her especial charge. In all the intimate affairs of family life it is to the Church that the parishioners have turned. She touches them in joy and sorrow, in marriage, birth and death. In times of national rejoicing and in the humiliation of national defeat it is round their Church that the villagers gather.

Many of the activities which she originated have now passed into other hands, but the message she brings is unique and vital to the people. She offers now, as she has offered them always, a lamp to guide their feet along the sacramental way, through many great adventures to a Great White Throne.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A. WADDESDON PARISH CHURCH.

I. EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DETAILS OF THE CHURCH.

1. EXTERIOR.

Among the features of interest on the exterior of the Church the following may be noted :—

TOWER. About the beginning of the eighteenth century fears were felt about the safety of the tower and in 1704 it was strengthened, 11,250 bricks being brought from Brill for the purpose.¹ In 1743 two further buttresses were added for support, and a century and a half later, in 1891-2, the whole tower was pulled down and rebuilt, much of the old material being used, including the gargoils which are late fourteenth century work.

The BUTTRESSES at the North and South corners of the Chancel belong to the fifteenth century, and those against the South wall to the 18th century.

Note the LEADEN HEADS TO DOWN PIPES with initials of the Churchwardens. Years 1731 and 1736.

The CARVED FIGURE HEADS TO WINDOWS on the North wall were done c. 1900.

¹ Cf. Church Wardens Accounts 1704.

The SOUTH PORCH was rebuilt in 1902. The stone figure of St. Michael and the Dragon above the South doorway are in memory of Henry Charles Maclean Farmer, who was killed near Ypres in the Great War in 1915, and were placed there by his brother.

The Churchwardens Accounts for 1692 state that the sum of £17 10s. 5d. was spent in "rough casting and white-washing ye Church within and without."

2. INTERIOR.

The following is a list of the details of interest in the interior :—

(i) FONT.

Late 14th century.

(ii) PISCINAS.

In S. wall of Nave, c. 1300.

In Memorial Chapel, c. 1340.

In Lady Chapel, late 15th century.

(iii) ROOF.

In 1862 the Nave and Chancel were entirely re-roofed with pine kingpost roof trusses, struts and tie beams.

(iv) BELLS.

Clock Bell ("Saints Bell") date 1806. Bell Metal. Probably by Thomas Mears & Son of Whitechapel. All the old bells, except the Clock Bell, were disposed of in 1862 and were replaced by six cast steel bells by Messrs. Taylor, Vickers & Co., Sheffield.

(v) STAINED GLASS.

East window of Chancel. By Messrs. Kemp. In memory of Dr. Yule, 1906.

Window in Lady Chapel. By Messrs. Kemp, 1916. It was given in memory of Henry Charles Maclean Farmer, 2nd-Lieut. K.R.R.C., who was killed in action near Ypres, 10th May, 1915. Dedicated by his parents.

Window in Memorial Chapel. By Messrs. Kemp, 1918. Given in memory of the men who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918.

Window in South wall, opposite Font. By Messrs. William Morris, Westminster. "A Thank-offering for Baptism given by the children of Waddesdon, 1910-1927."

(vi) FITTINGS.

Oak Chest Seat. The gift of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. French. Much restored. Early 16th century.

Pews. The old high oaken pews were removed in 1862 and the present deal pews fitted in their place. A gallery which stood across the Chancel arch was removed in 1856.

Choir Stalls with panelling, sedilia, altar rails and reredos were given in memory of Rev. T. J. Williams, rector, by his widow, 1901.

Chancel Screen. The work of H. Hems & Son, Exeter. Given by Dr. Yule, in memory of his parents, 1902.

Screen and panelling to side chapels. Given by Rev. J. E. G. Farmer, 1910.

Two coffin stools.

Pulpit. Given by Charles the 9th Duke of Marlborough, as a thank offering for safe return from the War in South Africa, 1900. Italian workmanship.

Brass Lectern, 1882.

(vii) ORGAN.

By Messrs. Hill & Sons, 1912.

(viii) GLAZED TILES.

Fragments of mediæval encaustic tiles preserved in tower.
Tiles of raised pattern in floor of Chancel. Foreign. Late
16th century.

(ix) WALLS.

The following note from "An Essay on Waddesdon" (1864) by Mr. Wm. Gibbins, is of interest :—

"When the Church was restored a short time back (1862), it was discovered that the walls had been originally painted in very curious devices. Over the arch of the Chancel was a very curious battle scene. Some Goth, in the form of a Churchwarden, had covered these paintings with a coat of whitewash, which had so defaced them, that nothing could be made of them." There are traces here and there on some of the stone window sills of the old coloured pigment that was used.

(x) MONUMENTS.

(a) *Coffin slab* in Lady Chapel—Late 13th century.

(b) *Large stone effigy* of man in armour.

Possibly the tomb of RICHARD D'ARCHEES, c. 1340.

(c) *Brasses*.

In floor of Nave.

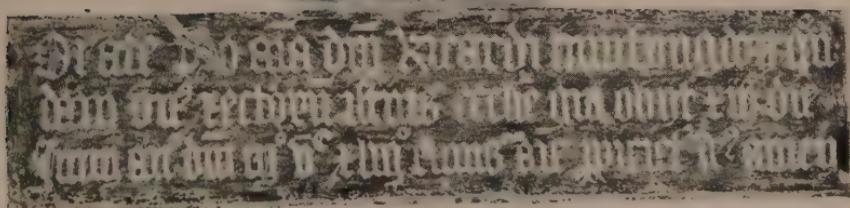
Tomb of SIR ROGER DYNHAM, 1490.

He was the brother of John Dynham. The tomb was removed from the ruins of the chantry chapel at Eythrope by Miss Alice de Rothschild and placed in Waddesdon Church.

Brass on tomb of MARY, wife of CUTHBERT REYNOLDS of Warmstone, 1662.

In floor of Chancel.

Brass of RICHARD HUNTINGDON, Rector of 3rd portion, 1543. The brass represents a priest in vestments holding



BRASS OF RICHARD HUNTINGDON, RECTOR OF THE THIRD
PORTION 1516-1543.
FLOOR OF CHANCEL WADDESDON CHURCH.

chalice and paten. An illustration from a rubbing is given on the opposite page. The inscription is as follows :—

“Orate pro aia Dom : Rob : Huntingdon quondam unius Rectorum istius Ecclie qui obiit 13^o die Junij A^o Dom. 1543. Cu^j. aie p’picetur Deus. Amen.”

Nearby is the the tomb of HUGH BRYSTOWE, Rector of the 1st Portion, 1548. The brass represents an effigy of a person in a shroud. Inscription as follows :—

“ Some tyme I was persone here
 Of this Churche of Wadsdon
 Above the space of fforty yere
 Elect unto the ffirst Porcyon
 A thousand ffive hundred forty and ayght
 The xxvij day of Nouember
 Ned.’ must I goo God graunt me ye waye strayght
 Com was my tyme I myght tarry no longer
 Hugh Brystowe was my name
 I was so called of many a one
 By crewell dethe my body was slayne
 And brought to my graue under this stane
 Besechyng Criste to have mercy
 On my poor sowle and all Cristen
 Desyeryng you of youre Charyte
 To say our lordes prayer, Amen.”

On the North side of the chancel is the tomb and brass of ROBART PYGOTT of Colwyke and MARY his wife, c. 1555. Two of the small figures of children kneeling were at one time removed and eventually found their way to the Aylesbury Museum. They have now very kindly been given back to the Church and have been replaced in their original position.

On the wall of Tower.

A brass in memory of Mr. WM. TURNER, gent., erected in grateful memory by the inhabitants of Waddesdon. He died 1781, aged 81 years.

On South wall of Nave.

Near the South doorway there is a brass commemorating the restoration of the Church in 1901.

On the North wall of Chancel.

Brass in Memory of THOMAS JOHN WILLIAMS, M.A., for 31 years Rector. By clergy who served under him, 1900.

Note:—On the wall of the South aisle Sheahan says that there was a brass, then concealed by the pews. The inscription which he gives on the authority of Dr. Terry of Ellesborough, is as follows:—“*Hic Jacet Joannes De Policot qui vivens fecit hoc sibi sepulchrum, 1330.*”¹

(d) *Stones and Tablets.*

On South wall of Chancel.

HENRY WILKINSON, 46 years Rector of 1st and 2nd portions, 1647.

CHRISTIAN, daughter of Sir Wm. Wigson of Wolston, and wife of Arthur WAKE, minister of the gospel, 1609.

On the exterior of the South wall of the Chancel there is a stone in memory of E.B., uxor of W.B. of Warmstone, 1669. HENRY BATTERSON, wife and sons, 1682 to 96.

On North wall of Chancel.

Revd. JOHN ELLIS, rector of 1st and 2nd and 3rd portions and SUSANNA his wife, 1681 and 1700.

¹ Cf. p. 434.

GUY CARLETON, born 1514, died 1608.

He was probably the father of Rev. George Carleton, D.D., rector of the 3rd portion, 1605-19. The epitaph is as follows :—

“ Whilst i was yong in warres i Shedd my Blood
Both for my King and for my Countries Good
In elder years my care was Chief to be
Soldier to him who Shedd his blood for me
Now resting here in hope a while i ly
Farewell good reader never fear to die.”

Revd. JOHN TERRY, 23 years resident minister of this parish, Dec. 9, 1809. Also other members of the family.

In floor of Chancel.

ALICE RICE, wife of Thomas Rice, Aug. 1708.

Stone to REV. JOHN TERRY, 1809.

Other stones have probably been covered over by the present organ. In Lipscomb's day¹ there were also in the floor of the chancel near to the steps of the Communion Table the following :—

A brown lozenge shaped stone with this inscription—
“ Here lyeth the body of Wm. Francke, who was born at Cubblington, Oct. the 18th, 1683, and died May the 5, 1733, in the 55th year of his age.”

Also another with following inscription :—

“ Here lyeth the body of Mary Rice, the wife of Ralph Rice, who departed this life Dec. 9, in the year 1699, aged . . . ”

¹ Unpubd. MS. Notes Ayles. Museum, No. 183/25, page 88.

In floor of Nave.

In Memory of SAMUEL CHITTY, aged 10, 1780.

In Memory of MR. WM. TURNER, gent., died 1784.

Note.—This stone was originally affixed before the altar rails.

On wall of Memorial Chapel.

A stone to the memory of Churchmen of the parish who fell in the Great War.

(xi) PLATE.

Silver gilt paten—1715.

Silver Flagon. Gift of Rt. Honble. Lucy Countess of Wharton, 1710.

Large silver Chalice, 1715.

Large silver paten bearing this inscription—

“ Sacrum Deo et Ecclesiae de Waddesdon, Bucks, 1718.”

Small silver Chalice. Gift of Rev. J. E. G. Farmer, with inscription on base—

“ J.E.G.F.—M.F. A Thankoffering, Silver Wedding, 1912.”

(xii) ALTAR FRONTALS, VESTMENTS, etc.

Altar frontals.

For high altar, 1 red, 1 white, 1 violet.

For altar in Lady Chapel.

1 embroidered frontal representing the scene of the Annunciation. The work of a number of Waddesdon ladies.

Sets of Vestments.

1 best white silk damask.

1 white silk, plain.

1 black damask.

1 blue damask.

1 red poplin.

1 green poplin.

A processional crucifix, oak staff, given in memory of Miss Gillinglax.

A processional banner, red, presented by the Perseverance Society.

A processional banner, blue, presented by members of the Mothers' Union, 1928.

A brass Cross, on High Altar, given in memory of Rev. T. J. Williams.

A brass Cross, on Altar in Lady Chapel.

A brass Cross, on Altar in Memorial Chapel.

A bier, on wheels, given in memory of the late Mr. Josiah Crook.

(xiii) LIGHTING AND HEATING.

Until 1862 the Church was lit with candles from brackets on pews. That year the Church was restored and lamps were hung from the apex of the arches in the nave. In March, 1889, the oil lamps were replaced by gas jets on the pillars of nave. During the past year, 1928, the Church was fitted with electric light.

A few years ago a low pressure hot water system was installed in the Church.

II. OLD TERRIERS.

There are at the Lincoln Diocesan Registry a number of old terriers relating to Waddesdon. Two are dated 1625 and relate to the first and second portions of the living. Another is undated, but must belong to the first half of the seventeenth century. There are three terriers for the year 1700—one for

each portion of the living. The others are for the years 1724, 1745, 1763, 1778, 1780, 1800, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1822, 1825 and 1837. Lipscomb, in his M.S. Notes gives a terrier of glebe land at Waddesdon for 1821.¹

The surveys made on June 1st, 1625, of all the possessions of the first and second portions of the parsonage of Waddesdon, are of particular interest because of their description of the parsonage houses which are as follows :—

“ Rectoria Wadesdon, Bucks, Portio prima vocata Benthamis. Homestall.”

“ Impr the Homestall or scite of the Parsonage scituate and lyinge betw. the churchyard on the West the Parsonage closes North and East and the church way on the South.

Item wthin the said bounds are conteyned one garden, one Orchard, one Woodyard, 2 Rickyards mounded, one yard to fodder cattle moated on 3 sides.

Item the Parsonage house, consisting of 10 bayes, built partly of stone and partly of Timber and covered wth tyle 7 bayes chambered over and boarded.

Item 2 Barnes, the one consisting of 5 bayes built wth Timber and Mudwall and Thatched over, the other consisting of 2 bayes and built after the same manner.

Item one stable consisting of 2 bayes with Thatch.

Item one Dufcoat.

Item one quadrangular close having on the west the close of the 3rd portion an high way on the north Tho. Bowdens close on east and a Little close p̄tayning to the 1 portion on the south conteyning 15 acres.

Item one Little close having on the west the Moate and a lane leading to the house on the North the Parsonage

¹ Aylesbury Museum 183/25 p. 93.

Close on the East Tho. Bowden on the South the yards
of 5 copihoulders perteyning to the 1 portion, etc.”¹

“ Rectoria Wadesden, Bucks, Portio Secunda vocata Muttons.
Homestall.”

“ Impr. the homestall or scite of the parsonag scituate
and lyeing upon the highway northward and having the
Parsonage close on the south, the close of Edward Dearing
on the west, and Streames Copyhould on the East wthin
these bounds are conteyned two little garden plotts and
two yeards anxiously used for fodering catle but one of
thē lately converted to grass and layd to the close.

Item one parsonage house consisting of 6 bayes builded
of Tymber and Mudwall covered wth tyle 5 bayes
chambered over.

Item one Barne conteyning fyve bayes covered wth
thatch.

Item one kowhouse or stable, wth an hayhouse at the
west end of it covered wth thatch conteyning 2 bayes.

Item a Parsonage close having the yards the Parsonage
house and Edward Dearinges close on the North, Brights
copyhould and Alleyes copyhould on the East and a
close of S^r Francis Goodwins called the Little Hill on the
South and on the west conteyning about 6 or 7 acres of
ground,” etc.²

The terrier of the 2nd portion of the living, dated Sept.
17th, 1700, is signed by Henry Hibbins, Rector. He adds
the following Memorandum.

“ I have an old Terrier by me taken in ye Reign of King
Henry the Eighth which mentions in Gosburn Twenty
Acres more or less as it lies in Mutton Piece.

Witness my hand,

(signed) Henry Hibbins.”

¹ Lincoln Dio. Registry Terriers Vol. VII. folio 297.

² Lincoln Dio. Registry Terriers Vol. VIII. p. 73.

A good example of a Waddesdon terrier and perhaps one of the most interesting is that made on Nov. 4th, 1724. It is worth recording in full :—

“ Belonging to the Church at Waddesdon aforesaid The Tithes of Waddesdon, Westcott and Woodham formerly taken in kind but now by an agreement instead of them nevertheless the ministers may have them in kind as formerly whenever they think convenient which said Tithes are equally divided between the three portions share and share alike. And those Tithes following and are likewise so divided (viz.)—

A Rate Tithe from ye Honble Mr. Stanhope’s Estate
the sum of sixteen pounds seven shillings per annum.

from ye Duke of Wharton’s a Rate Tithe the sum of
eight pounds seventeen shillings four pence.

from Mr. Harcourt’s sixteen pounds

ffrom the Earl of Chesterfield’s Sitch fields ye sum of
Two Pounds Ten Shillings.

ffrom Mr. Wood’s two pounds one shilling.

ffrom Lands belonging to the University of Oxford
eight shillings per annum.

ffrom Mr. Deacles called great Collick five shillings.

ffrom Bar. Parsons called little Collick two shillings.

ffrom Thomas Read’s three shillings.

ffrom the Mercer’s Company six shillings eight pence.

The Offerings due at Easter which is Two pence for every
person in the Parish above the age of sixteen years.

ffor marrying with a license is five shillings.

ffor Banns Two shillings sixpence.

ffor Churching of Women ffive pence.

The Ministers have power to chose the Clark and his
fees are ffour pence a year a house,

The Sexton is chosen by the Parish and his fees are for looking after the Clerk one pound six shillings eight pence.
and for Bells Tenn shillings a year.

The Minister chose one Church Warden the Parish the other.

Goods belonging to the Church at Waddesdon (viz.)

One Bible: one Common Prayer Book.

One Surplice A Pulpitte Cloth and a Cushion.

One silver Tankard about three pints measure. Weight fforty Eight ounces Avordupois weight with this inscription "The gift of ye Right Honble. Lady Countess of Wharton to Waddesdon Church A: 1710.

One Silver Cup¹ and a Cover gilt weight twenty four ounces no inscription.

One Silver Salver weight thirteen ounces with this Inscription. Sacrum Deo et Ecclesiae de Waddesdon, Bucks, 1718.

One Pewter fflaggon weight ffour pounds and a halfe.

One Table Cloth two napkins.

One Coffer.

One Chest.

Six Bells,

One Clock

One Hand and Two Dialls.

One Bier and Bier Cloths.

Books belonging to Waddesdon Church.

A Defence of the Apology of ye Church of England by John Jewel Bishop of Sarum.

¹ In 1740 6/- was spent on "Mending the Silver Cup."
Cf. Church Wards. Account.

Two Bookes of ye Martyrs which said Three Bookes
were given by John Hodges Clark of Waddesdon in ye
year 1610.

William ffulks New Testament dedicated to Queen
Elizabeth with the defence of ye English Translations
of ye Bible.

Erasmus paraphrase upon the New Testament in Two
Volumes.

The Book of Homilies.

Nelson's feastes and ffasts of ye Church.

The Church Mounds Round the Church yard are Repaired by
several of ye inhabitants of the Parish which we do not know
the particulars.

(Signed) Law. Kingford Rector of ye First and second
portion.

Sam. Harrison Rect. of the third portion.

Richard Acome	}	Churchwardens."
The Mark of Frans. Taylor		

It is interesting to compare this list of goods belonging
to the Church given here with that mentioned in the Church
Wardens Accounts for May, 15th, 1693, which is as follows:—

“One Silver Cup and Chalice one puter flaggon—two
puter plate one diaper table cloth two diaper napkins
four poridge pots two spitts and a brass pan one beer
bottle one chest one coffer one surplice seven book upon
the St [and] one Church bible two Comon prayer books
and pillpitt clothes and two Lader and a cradle and a
Ranner one beer.”

The other books mentioned in the terrier are not enumerated here. The two volumes of the "Book of Martyrs" were rebound in 1732 at a cost of 8/-.¹ The seven books were still in the Church in Lipscomb's day. The following entry occurs in his notes :—

"Query—if on the stand or desk still remaining in the Church and standing near the west end of the South aisle with the mutilated copies of Foxe's Acts and Monuments the Book of Homilies Erasmus's Commentaries and Bishop Jewel's Works still fastened by chains but the leaves lying scattered about."²

¹ Cf. Church Wardens Accounts.

² MS. Notes, Aylesbury Museum. No. 183/25, page 88.

III. RECTORS.

On the death of the Rev. E. W. Forty Latimer, on 14th March, 1881, the three portions of the living were consolidated, the third Rector, the Rev. T. J. Williams being instituted to the whole living. Since then the institutions have been :—

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRON.
THOMAS JOHN WILLIAMS, M.A., OXON	28 Ap. 1881	Resigned	Duke of Marlborough
HENRY WILLIAM YULE, D.C.L., OXON	25 Oct. 1898	Died	" "
JAMES EDMUND GAMUL FARMER, M.A., OXON 	9 May, 1905	Resigned	" "
GEORGE DIXON, B.A., OXON 	26 Sept. 1921		

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.
THE FIRST PORTION (CALLED "BENTHAMS.")

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Walter de Barres	...		1218	L.R.S. vi/49 ...
Alexander	...	1218	...	Dame Maud de Curtenay L.R.S. vi/49
(Presented to a prebend in the Church of Wottonsdon', of which prebend he had previously been vicar.)				
Alan Minet	...	died 1279	...	L.R.S. 20/257
Richard de Staunford	... 19 Mar., 1279	...	died 1290	... Sir Hugh de Cortenaya, knt. L.R.S. 20/257
Ralph, son of Bernard	... 23 Dec., 1290	...	died 1295	... Sir Hugh de Curtenay, knt. Reg. 1/316
Edmund Bernard, or Edmund son of Bernard...	17 Dec., 1295	...	resigned	... The Crown, by reason of the wardship of the land and heir of Sir Hugh Curtenay, knt. Reg. 1/329
William de Rogate, in minor orders. He resigned the church of Fordes in Chichester dioc., and the chapel of Ballighlin in Ireland.	... 11 July, 1297	...	1326	... The Crown, by reason of the wardship of the land and heir of Sir Hugh Curtenay, knt. Reg. 1/330

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE FIRST PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Henry de Solers, priest	... May, 1326 ...	died 1344	Sir Hugh de Curteney, knt.	Reg. 4/333
John de Horncastle	24 Feb., 1344 ...	resigned on exchange, 1350	Wm. de Chibeseye, priest, and Richard Brankescombe, laic, attorneys of Sir Hugh de Curtenay, Earl of Devon, lord of the manor of Wottessdon	Reg. 6/98
Richard of Mulsho, rector of Lodeswell (Exeter dioc.)	5 May, 1350 ...	died 1361	Hugh de Curteneye, Earl of Devon	Reg. 9/293
Henry de Southden, priest	... 11 Sept., 1361 ...	died 1368	Hugh de Curteneye, Earl of Devon	Reg. 9/319d
Robert Breke or Brokes, priest	... 6 Sept., 1368 ...	resigned 1371 ...	Hugh de Curteneye, Earl of Devon	Reg. 10/419
William Ponton, priest	... 7 Dec., 1371 ...		Hugh de Curteneye, Earl of Devon	Reg. 10/355
Richard Benet	... resigned on exchange, 1394		...	Reg. 11/416d

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE FIRST PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Thomas atte Ende, vicar of Airport (Winch : dioc :)	4 Dec., 1394	... resigned on exchange, 1401	Edward, Earl of Devon	Reg. 11/415d
John Beccles, rector of Tarent Henton (sarum dioc :)	19 Nov., 1401	... resignation on exchange, 1403	Edward, Earl of Devon	Reg. 13/301
John Wotton, rector of Iwern' Courtney alias Shereneton', and rector of the free chapel of Asserton' (Sarum dioc.)	12 Oct., 1403	...	Edward, Earl of Devon	Reg. 13/308d
Edward Prentis		1420	...	
Master John Castell	29 Mar., 1420	... resigned 1423	...	Chichele i. 127d
John Carbrook', priest	14 Dec., 1423	...	... The Crown	...
John Jacob	...	died 1464	...	Reg. 16/157d
Master Robert Johnson alias Lowson, M.A.	5 Feb., 1464	... resigned 1465	Geo., Bishop of Exeter	Reg. 20/268
Thomas Tuson, priest	26 May, 1465	... resigned 1487	Geo., Bishop of Exeter and lord of Wodesdon	Reg. 20/267

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE FIRST PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Richard Spuret or Speret, priest	... 19 April, 1467 ...	died 1504	... Geo., Archbishop of York, and papal legate	Reg. 20/269
Hugh Bristow, priest	... 22 May, 1504 ...	after 1535	... Hugh Conway, kn. ^t .	Reg. 23/332d P.D. 1504/131
William Bathern	... 10 April, 1548 ...	after 1552	... John Goodwyn, esq.	Reg. 27/280d Liber Cleri 1552, f. 98
William Sheldon	... 1554	...	... John Goodwyn, esq.	Reg. 28/280d P.D. 1549/14
George Flower	... 13 Dec., 1554 ...		The Bishop	Reg. 28/26d
William Barnes	... 18 Jan., 1556 ...		... William Goodwyn, esq.	Reg. 28/176
Gabriel Goodman, D.D.	... 1569	...	1601	...
Henry Wilkinson, S.T.B.	... 22 July, 1601 ...		The Crown	... P.D. 1601/14, 15 Bp. Cert. Reg. 30/158
Robert Bennet	... 13 Sept., 1648 ...	Note 1	... The Parliamentary Commissioners	Shaw ii/360 ...

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE FIRST PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
John Ellis, B.D. Camb :	... 24 Oct., 1661	... died 1682	... The Crown, by lapse ...	Reg. 32/12d P.D. 1661/53
Robert Parsons, M.A.	... 20 April, 1682	... died 1715	... Thomas Wharton	... Reg. 34/66d
Nathaniel Smalley	... 25 Jan., 1715	... died 1723 ₂	... Thomas, Earl of Wharton	... Reg. 36/246d
Lawrence Kingford, M.A. Oxon.	... 7 Feb., 1724	... died 1727	... Philip, Duke of Wharton, Alexander Denton, Tho. Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacombe, esquires	... Reg. 38/20
George Stephens	... 20 April, 1727	... died 1733	... Francis, Earl of Godolphin and Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, his wife	... Reg. 38/150

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE FIRST PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Pearson Lloyd, M.A. Camb.	... 28 Nov., 1733	... died 1781	... The Duchess of Marlborough	Reg. 28/282
William Cole, D.D. Camb.	... 10 April, 1781	... ceded 1789	... The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/362
James Burton, D.D. Oxon.	... 9 April, 1789	... died 1829	... The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/492
Edward William Forty Latimer, M.A.	... 22 Sept., 1829	... died 14 March, 1881	... The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 40/372
Thomas John Williams, M.A., Oxon.	... 28 April, 1881	... resigned	... The Duke of Marlborough	...
Henry William Yule, D.C.L., Oxon.	... 25 Oct., 1898	... died	... The Duke of Marlborough	...
James Edmund Gamul Farmer, M.A., Oxon.	... 9 May, 1905	... resigned	... The Duke of Marlborough	...
George Dixon, B.A., Oxon.	... 26 Sept., 1921	...	... The Duke of Marlborough	...

1. Still there 1651. cf. Church Registers and Court Rolls. 2. Buried at Wadesdon, Oct. 26.

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE SECOND PORTION (CALLED "MOTONS.")

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
H. de Curtenay	...	1229	...	
Walter of Waddesdon (Wotesdon)	...	1229	Sir Robert de Curtenay, knt.	L.R.S. vi/79
Nicholas of Waddesdon (Wotesdon.)	...	1244	...	Mary de Curtenay ... L.R.S. xi/370
Master Walter de Chikehull	...	died 1277	... Sir Oliver Dinebaud, knt.	L.R.S. 20/255
Anketil dictus Forestarius <i>alias</i> Anketil de Normaunt	... 13 Mar., 1277	... died 1292	...	L.R.S. 20/255
Thomas de Arches	... 26 April, 1292	... died 1310	... The Crown, by reason of the wardship of the land and heir of Sir Hugh de Curtenay ...	Reg. 1/319d

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE SECOND PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Master Hugh de Stales	... 30 Jan., 1310 ...		Sir Hugh de Curteney, knt., Lord of Waddes- don (Wottesdon) ...	Reg. 2/183
William de Wykingston	... 30 June, 1318	resigned 1318 ...		
Eustace Moton	... 30 June, 1318	... died 1361	Hugh de Curteneye, Earl of Devon ...	Reg. 2/190
Thomas Fyndern	...			Reg. 9/319
Richard Stouford or Stowford	... 13 Aug., 1361	... died 1361	Hugh de Cortenay, Earl of Devon ...	Reg. 9/319
William Ponton	... 20 Dec., 1361	... resigned 1383	Sir Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon ...	Reg. 9/322
Thomas Bentham, canon and prebendary of the church of Exeter	... 4 April, 1383	... died 1399	Edward de Courtenay, Earl of Devon ...	Reg. 10/458d
Richard Schelley	... 23 June, 1399	1400	The Earl of Devon ...	Reg. 13/288
Edward Upton	... 20 Mar., 1400		The Bishop, by lapse ...	Reg. 13/290

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE SECOND PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
The same Edward Upton	... 25 Jan., 1401	...	The Crown	... Reg. 13/296d
Sir John Wotton	... John atte Halle, <i>alias</i> John Hall	died 1409 ... 20 Dec., 1409	...	Reg. 14/43d
Nicholas Donscombe	... 16 Aug., 1419	... resignation on exchange, 1423		Reg. 14/47
Peter Bysshop, rector of Hydon' (Exeter dioc.)	... 19 April, 1423		The Crown, because of minority of Thos. Courtenay, Earl of Devon	
Richard Harvey	... ... 5 May, 1447	died 1447	Tho. Curteney	... Reg. 16/139
Nicholas Buckland			resigned 1477	... Reg. 18/194
William Saundeland	... 29 July, 1477	...	Henry, Earl of Essex, treasurer of England ...	Reg. 21/100
Nicholas Barton	... 7 Feb., 1497	... died 1507	Hugh Conway, knt. ...	Reg. 23/312
Thomas Marshall	... 26 Sept., 1507	resigned 17 Oct., 1517	Hugh Conway, knt. ...	Reg. 23/341d
Master John Newport, M.A.				

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE SECOND PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Nicholas Maynworyng	... 28 Dec., 1517	... resigned 1522	Hugh Conway, kn. ... P.D. 1517/19	Reg. 25/52d P.D. 1517/19
Robert Ley	... 21 Feb., 1522	... died, after 1552	The Countess of Devon, the daughter, sister, and aunt of kings ... LiberCleri 1552, f.98	Reg. 27/200d
William Barnes	... 22 Oct., 1562	died	... John Goodwyn, esq.	Reg. 28/215d, 70
Gabriel Goodman, D.D. Camb.	... c. 1569	...		
Henry Wilkinson, B.D. Oxon.	... 22 July, 1601	... after 1614	The Crown, by lapse Bp. Cert. 30/158d P.D. 1601/12,13	
Robert Bennet, M.A.	... 13 Sept., 1648	...	Note 1 ... The Parliamentary Commissioners ...	Shaw ii/360
John Ellis, B.D. Camb.	... 24 Oct., 1661	... died 1682	The Crown, by lapse ... Reg. 32/12d, 13 P.D. 1661/56	
Henry Hibbins, D.D.	... 4 April, 1682	... died 1706	Thomas Wharton, esq.	Reg. 34/66
Lawrence Kingford, M.A. Oxon.	... 25 Jan., 1706	... 1727	Thomas Lord Wharton, Baron of Wharton, Co. Westmorland ...	Reg. 36/7
Benjamin Holloway, LL.B.	... 14 Mar., 1727	... 1736	The Crown, by lapse ...	Reg. 38/149

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE SECOND PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Henry Loft	... 14 April, 1736 ...	died 1772	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 38/313
Benjamin Skinner, M.A.	... 16 May, 1772 ...	died 1787	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/176
George Harry Chitty	... 4 July, 1787 ...	died 1794	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/464
Howel Holland Edwards, M.A., Oxon.	... 9 April, 1794 ...	ceded 1799	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/590
Thomas Hornsby, M.A., Oxon.	... 7 Dec., 1799 ...	resigned 1830	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 39/672
Edward William Forty Latimer, M.A.	... 6 Dec., 1830	died 14 Mar., 1881	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. 40/381
Thomas John Williams, M.A., Oxon.	... 25 April, 1881 ...	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough	...
Henry William Yule, D.C.L., Oxon.	... 25 Oct., 1898 ...	died	The Duke of Marlborough	...
James Edmund Gamul Farmer, M.A., Oxon.	... 9 May, 1905 ...	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough	...
George Dixon, B.A., Oxon.	... 26 Sept., 1921 ...	...	The Duke of Marlborough	...

1. Still there 1651; cf. Church Registers and Court Rolls.

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION (CALLED "DE LA GRENE," "ATTE GRENE.")

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Hugh of Pattishall (Pattishull)	•	1244	•	John de Curtenne . . L.R.S. 11/356
Thomas de Wyk'	•	1244	•	
Gilbert de Vere He was the son of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He accepted the living when under age but in 1289 obtained a dispensation from Pope Nicholas IV. to hold the benefice.	before 1285 ..	1289	..	Cal. of Pap. Let 1 p. 501
William de Strete	•	1289	•	
The same William de Strete	. . 23rd Dec., 1290. .	1295	.. Sir Hugh de Curteny, kn.t.	Reg. 1/316
Thomas de Ondeslowe	.. 28 Jan., 1295 ..	died 1316	.. Alianor relict of Sir Hugh de Curtenay, kn.t.	Reg. 1/327d
Henry de Soler or Solers	.. 27 March, 1316 ..	resigned 1322	.. Dame Alianor de Curteny	Reg. 2/188

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
John Gentilcrops	.. 2 Feb., 1323	Deprived for taking part in the manslaughter of John Larches, rector of Pichecote between Wynchyneton and Warmesdon ..	Alinor de Curtenay ..	Reg. 4/328
Henry Motoun	.. 7 Dec., 1329	resigned 1346 on exchange with the canonry and pre- end of St. Martin in Deme- stall in Lincoln Cathedral with the Archdeaconry of Stow ..	Sir Hugh de Curtenay, senior, knt.	Reg. 4/337, 337d.
Master Henry de Chaddesden	.. 31 Dec., 1346 ..	resigned ..	Hugh de Curtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 6/103
Nicholas de Chaddesden	.. 27 April, 1354 ..	resigned 1360,	Hugh de Curtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 9/301d
Master John de Schylyngford (on death of Eustace <i>sic</i>)	.. 20 Dec., 1361 ..		Hugh de Curtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 9/322
John Michel, priest	.. 9 Feb., 1362	resigned 1364 on exchange ..	Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 9/322
Walter Rammeswell, rector of Baumption (Exeter dioc.)	.. 22 Nov., 1364 ..		Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon	Reg. 10/408, 408d

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Master Baldwin de Schillyngford	..	resigned on exchange 1373		Reg. 10/430d, 431
Master John Chillyngford, canon of Exeter and prebendary of the prebend which Randulf Ryngested lately obtained in the same church	..	22 Sept., 1373 ..	Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 10/431
[William Odecombe]	..	[1383] ..		
Master John Bannebury	..		died the Friday before Palm Sunday (5th April) within Burham Abbey, 1392 ..	Reg. 11/404d
Thomas of Cardington (Kerdyngton) (He had the benefice of Landlyp in Cornwall and was instituted to the 3rd portion in the person of William Malyn, priest. The third portion had the cure of souls together with the other two portions, and it was incompatible with another benefice (Inquisition by the Archdeacon of Buckingham).	14 July, 1392 ..		Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 11/404d

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Matthew Downe or Doune In 1407 he was also warden of the free chapel of Corston (Sarum diocese and jurisdiction of Abbotysbury abbey)	...16th Aug., 1400..	resigned on exchange, 1407	Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 13/294
John Drake, rector of Whymppell (Exeter diocese)	20th Sept., 1407..		Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Reg. 14/435
Henry Burton	5th March, 1432..		The Crown ..	Reg. 17/46d
Richard Andrewe	..18th Feb., 1433..		The Crown ..	Reg. 17/48d
Wm. Serle	.. ²	died 1450	..	
John Howell	..4th March, 1450..		Tho. Courtenay, Earl of Devon ..	Archbishop Stafford's Reg. f. 103d
Nicholas Bokelond	.. ? 1451 ..	resigned 1456	..	
Thomas Robert, or Roberd	.. 25th July, 1456 ..	died 1477	.. Thomas Courtenay, of Devon ..	Reg. 20/257
Robert Gegge	.. 6th May, 1477 ..	died 1500	.. Henry, Earl of Essex, Viscount Bourghchier	Reg. 21/99d
Richard Skeuyngton	.. 11th Jan., 1501 ..	resigned on exchange, 1509	Hugh Conway, knt. ..	Reg. 23/320d

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS	INSTITUTED	VACATED	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Roland Frithbank Vicar of Thurby (Lincoln diocese)	..30th April, 1509..	died 1510	.. Hugh Conway, kn. Hugh Conway, kn. Hugh Conway, kn. The Crown	.. Reg.23/344 .. Reg. 23/347 .. Reg. 25/52 .. Reg. 27/226d
Master John Egleston, D.D.	..20th Dec., 1510..	died 1516	.. Hugh Conway, kn. Hugh Conway, kn. Hugh Conway, kn.	.. Reg. 23/347 .. Reg. 25/52
Richard Huntingdon,	.. 1 April, 1516 ..	died 1543 ₂	..	
John Johnson	.. 27th June, 1543 ..	1544	..	
Thomas Hurdis or Hurdishe	..13th July, 1544 ..	died 1550	.. John Goodwyn, of Upper Goodwyn had recover- ed the presentation against the Bishop and John Johnson ..	.. Reg. 27/227, 227d
Hugh Bixwicke	.. 19th May, 1550..	died 1553	.. John Goodwyn, gent. ..	Reg. 27/281 Reg. 28/281 P.D. 1550/16
John Hardy	.. 1st Sept., 1553 ..	? died 1561	.. John Goodwyn, esq. .. P.D. 1553/35	
George Chapman	.. 31st Oct., 1561 ..		John Goodwyn, esq. ..	Reg. 28/125
Thomas Thornton, D.D.	.. 1569 ..	resigned 1582	..	

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
John Purfy or Purefey, M.A., Oxon	. 6th, June, 1582 ..	died c. 1601	Sir John Goodwyn, L.R.S. 2/54 270 knt. . . P.D. 1582/35	
John Burges, M.A.	. . 7th Aug., 1601 ..	deprived for nonconformity c. 19th Jan., 1605 ..	The Crown, by lapse . . . Bp. Cert. . . P.D. 1601/19,20	
George Carleton, D.D.	10th July, 1605 ..	1619	Sir Francis Goodwin, of Over Winchendon, knt. . . Bp. Cert. Reg.30/258d	
Michael Rede, D.D.	. . 16th Sep., 1619 ..	exchange for Little Gilding	Bp. Cert.	
Henry Stringer, B.D., Oxon	. . 17th Oct., 1638 ..	Note 3	Arthur Goodwin, esq. Cant. Bp. Cert.	
Richard Sager	. . before Ap. . . 23rd., 1649		Par. Church Reg.	
John Ellis, M.A., B.D., Camb.	. . 8th Nov., 1661 ..	died 1682	. . The Crown by lapse . . . Reg. 32/13d P.D. 1661/11	
Samuel Harrison, M.A., Oxon.	. . 4 April, 1682 ..	died 1731	Thomas Wharton, esq. Reg. 34/66, 66d	
Francis Bagshaw, B.D., Oxon.	. . 18th Jan., 1731	died 1735	Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough and Francis, Earl of God- olphin, her husband . . . Reg. 38/237	

RECTORS OF THE CHURCH OF WADDESDON.

THE THIRD PORTION, CONTINUED.

RECTORS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
George Salter, M.A., Oxon. ⁴	..20th Mar., 1735..	died 1744	The Duke of Marlborough ..	Reg. 38/299
Jonathan Butler, L.L.B., Camb.	..24th Sept., 1744..	died 1800	The Duke of Marlborough ..	Reg. 38/450
Charles Proby, junior, M.A., Camb.	.. 8th Jan., 1800 ..	resigned 1823	The Duke of Marlborough ..	Reg. 40/1
James Lowry, B.A.	23rd Jan., 1823..	died 22nd June, 1859	The Duke of Marlborough ..	Reg. 40/330
Richard Bennett Burges	.. 9th Dec., 1859 ..	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough ..	Reg. 40/330
Thomas John Williams, M.A.	.. 4th April 1867 ..	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough ..	..
Henry William Yule, D.C.L., Oxon.	... 25 Oct., 1898 ...	died	The Duke of Marlborough ..	..
James Edmund Gamul Farmer, M.A., Oxon....	9 May, 1905 ...	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough ..	..
George Dixon, B.A., Oxon.	... 26 Sept., 1921 ...		The Duke of Marlborough ..	..
1. Cf. Cal. Pap. Let. 1361, f. 306.	3. Brown Willis says that he was ejected and afterwards became Warden of New College, Oxford.			
2. Buried Waddesdon Church June 13th.	4. He was Curate 1727—34.			

NOTES ON SOME OF THE RECTORS
OF WADDESDON.

EARLY PORTIONISTS.

As already stated¹ it does not seem possible at present to show with any certainty who were the earliest portionists of the living.

The first reference to a Waddesdon incumbent is in the Roluti Hugonis de Welles (1209—1235) where it is stated that Richard de Taney was placed in charge of the Church of Waddesdon on the order of the Legate. This must have been between the years 1209 and 1218. “ Bucks. Wattonestone. Facta inquisitione per Archidiaconum Huntingdonensiam super ecclesia de Wattunestona ad mandatum domini Legati, Ricardo de Taney presentato commissa est illius ecclesia simplex custodia.”²

In the 10th year of Bishop Hugo of Wells (1218) there is mention of an “ Alexander ” who had previously been “ Vicar ” in the prebend of the Church of Waddesdon (“ qui prius fuit Vicarius in prebenda ecclesia de Wottesdone ”) and who, the same year, had succeeded Walter de Barres, rector of the first portion of the living.³

The first mention of a rector of the 3rd portion is in the Roluti of Bishop Robert Grosseteste (1235—1258). In the 6th year (1240) Thomas de Wyk’, Subdeacon, is presented by John de Curtenne (Courtenay) to the portion, while Dominus Hugo de Patishull held the mandate to the official John de Staunton.⁴

¹ Cf. p. 102.

² Cf. Lin. Rec. Soc. I, p. 31.

³ Cf. L.R.S. II, p. 49.

⁴ Cf. L.R.S. II, p. 356,

NONCONFORMING RECTORS.

Among the citations of the seventeenth century rectors there are some interesting references to the nonconforming practices of the ministers.

John Burgess, rector of the 3rd portion, was cited on Oct. 3rd, 1604, for not wearing the surpice. He was admonished on the 31st of Oct., and again on the 12th of Dec. The punishment was reserved and he was eventually deprived at Huntingdon on Jan. 16th, 1605.

His contemporary, Henry Wilkinson, rector of the first and second portions, was cited for the same offence, but managed to escape punishment. On the last day of Nov., 1604, he was admonished to conform, but apparently did not do so. In Jan. of the next year he stood upon his deprivation. In April he wrote purging himself of contumacy and craving time for deliberation. This was granted until July 31st, and again until Oct. 2nd. On Jan. 15th, 1606, was expected at court but did not make his appearance. He was then given till the end of the session of Parliament for better consideration. After this there is no further entry.¹

¹ Cf. L.R.S. Vol. 23, pp. 363 and 365.

IV. CURATES OF WADDESDON.

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1527	Dom: ROGERUS BLACKE	Subsidy collected in diocese of Lincoln
1527	„ RADULPHUS PARSALL	Also Bishop's Visitation 1528
1527—40	„ GILBERTUS GEFFREREYSON ¹	Bishop's Visitation 1540
1540—3	SIR THOMAS HURDYSCH	
1604	HENWOOD HANSOM	Transcripts Lincoln
1605	WILLIAM KELLY	„ „
1610—14	THOMAS HICKMAN	Wad. Parish Registers
1616—19	JOHN RICHARDSON	„ „
1620—22	SAMUEL HOCOME ²	Archdeaconry Papers Lincoln
1632	THOMAS WHITFIELD	Over Winch. Parish Registers
1683	THOMAS HILZOR	Overseers Account Book Wad.
1691—2	JOSEPH WILLIS	Wad. Terrier and Overseers Accounts
1700—2	RICHARD PURCHASE ³	Overseers Accounts Wad.
1706—18	JOHN RICE ⁴	Churchwardens Accounts Wad.
1718	JOHN SMITH	Over Winch. Registers
1712	MR. NICHELSON	

¹ He was still Cantarist in 1540. Cf. Epis. Visitation.

² He was buried at Waddesdon, May 29th, 1622.

³ Curate of 1st portion, also Rector of North Marston.

⁴ Curate of the 3rd portion and of Nether Winchendon, and in 1709 of Fleet Marston. John Smith was^o Curate of the 2nd portion.

CURATES OF WADDESDON—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1719—20	HERN HARRISON ¹	Overseers Accounts Wad.
1721	SAMUEL NELHAM	Churchwardens Accounts Wad.
1727—34	GEORGE SALTER ²	Over Winch. Reg. and Ov. Accounts Wad.
1727	HENRY BECHER	Over Winch. Reg.
1744—48	JOHN STEPHENS ³	" "
1772—78	JOHN SMITH	Wad. Parish Reg. and Terrier
1778—87	GEORGE HARRY CHITTY ⁴	" "
1788—1809	JOHN TERRY ⁵	" " and Bishop's Visitation
1810—1820	WILLIAM PERRY	" "
1821—33	FREDERICK COX ⁶	" "
1850—56	WILLIAM WILLIAMS WALTON ⁷	Wad. Parish Registers
1851—2	T. DE CARTERET	" "
1853—5	W. T. MARSHALL	" "
1855—6	JOHN C. ADDISON	" "
1856—9	JOHN E. WEDDELL	" "

¹ He was also Rector of Oving.² Made Rector of 3rd portion, 1735.³ Curate also of Aylesbury and Fleet Marston.⁴ Rector of 2nd portion of Wad. 1787, died 1793.⁵ Ordained Priest by Bp. of Lincoln, 24 Sept. 1786.⁶ Curate of the 3rd portion, 1831.⁷ Senior Curate, acting for Rectors of the 3 portions.

CURATES OF WADDESDON—*Continued.*

DATE.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1860—61	B. S. KENNEDY	Wad. Parish Registers
1861—3	E. H. DICKSON	" " "
1863—4	W. R. BLACKETT	" " "
1864	J. A. LAWRENCE	" " "
1864—7	J. C. LEES	" " "
1867—9	J. B. M. WILLIAMS	" " "
1867—71	THOMAS BONIFACE, M.A.	" " "
1868—9	D. K. W. FEIDLER	" " "
1870—2	EDWARD C. BALDWIN, M.A.	" " "
1871	ALBERT SMITH	" " "
1872—6	EDWARD M. EVANS	" " "
1872	WILLIAM CROUCH, B.A.	" " "
1873—4	J. H. SIMPKIN	" " "
1874	J. LOUNDES	" " "
1874—7	F. BALDWIN	" " "
1875—7	E. R. IREMONGER, M.A.	" " "
1877—8	W. E. GLASCOTT	" " "
1877—8	A. W. WORKMAN, M.A.	" " "
1878—9	H. G. WOODHOUSE, M.A.	" " "
1878—80	J. E. HOWE	" " "
1879—80	J. SEANDRETH EDWARDES	" " "
1881—3	GEORGE ALLAN, M.A.	" " "

CURATES OF WADDESDON—*Continued.*

YEAR.	N. ^A ME.	REFERENCE.	Wad. Parish Registers
1882	F. M. SHAW	"	"
1883—4	E. ILBERT CROSSE	"	"
1884—5	P. H. CASE, M.A.	"	"
1884—6	W. E. GIBBONS	"	"
1885—6	J. G. NORMAN	"	"
1886—91	JOHN STRATTON DAVIS, M.A.	"	"
1886—8	BARRINGTON PHILLPOTTS, M.A.	"	"
1888—95	EDWARD PERRY BAVERSTOCK, A.K.C.	"	"
1891—3	JOHN W. GOWRING	"	"
1894—6	EDWARD G. NORRIS, M.A.	"	"
1896—9	EARNEST C. FREEMAN, M.A.	"	"
1897—8 and 1899—1905	A. BROOKE SMITH, B.A.	"	"
1897—1901	SYDNEY W. B. HOLBROOKE, M.A., D.D.	"	"
1902	E. L. BULL, M.A.	"	"
1905—10	AYLMER V. A. SCOTT, M.A.	"	"
1910—13	H. H. HEATON, M.A.	"	"
1912—15	C. M. STROTHERT, M.A.	"	"
1913—14	HERBERT DANBY, M.A.	"	"
1915—18	C. O. MOTT	"	"
1918—22	F. L. LONG, A.K.C.	"	"
1922—5	H. E. REED, B.A.	"	"
1925—9	C. OSCAR MORETON	"	"

V. CHURCH WARDENS.

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1528	RICHARD STOKES THOMAS JAMES	Bishops Visitations
1540	WILLIAM WATKYNNS } ROGER HARRYSON }	," "
	RICHARD OVVAT GREGORY ORUM }	," "
1543	HENRY NICOLES JOHN EDWARDES	," "
1552	GATEMAN GORNEY RAWDOLFFE GORNEY	Edwardian Inventories
1604	RICHARD NICHOLS JOHN BURNHAM	Transcripts Lincoln
1605	JOHN RISSILL (?) JEFFEREY BUTLER	," "
1606	JOHN BECK THOMAS TRIPLET	," "
1608	JOHN SMITH THOMAS CROOKE	," "
1610	THOMAS DELAFIELD JOHN BRIGET	," "
1611	JOHN BRIGHT WILLIAM HARRISON	Bishops Visitations, 1621 f. 21
1612	THOMAS LEE GABRIEL HARRISON	Transcripts Lincoln
1613	THOMAS LEE ALEXANDER MILLINS	," "
1614	ALEXANDER MILLENS THOMAS BOWDEN	," "
1616	RICHARD DEWBERRY THOMAS BRADLEY	Wad. Church Register
1617	THOMAS BRADLEY THOMAS TREACHER	," "
1618	THOMAS BRADLEY THOMAS TREACHER	," "
1619	THOMAS TREACHER EDWARD EDWARDS	," "
1620	THOMAS CRIPPS EDWARD EDWARDS	," "
1621	THOMAS CRIPPS THOMAS LATHUM	," "
1622	THOMAS LATHUM WILLIAM STEVENS	," "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1623	T. T W. B	Initials on old pew, 1824 <i>Cf.</i> Lip. II, p. 507.
c. 1630	JAMES WILLIAM ADAMS, Senr.	Terrier, Lincoln
1632	JOHN LATHUM WILLIAM DALAFELD	Archdeaconry Records Lincoln
1665	EDMOND DORRELL	Archdeaconry Papers Aylesbury Museum
1690	JOHN WHITCHURCH WILLIAM HARRISON	Church Warden's Accounts
1691	RALPH RICE THOMAS GREEN	" "
1692	THOMAS MATHEW EDWARD BETTS	" "
1693—4	JOHN BECK JOSEPH STANBRIDGE	" "
1695—7	THOMAS RICE JOHN FELLOWS	" "
1698—9	JOHN GRIFFIN THOMAS SHACKELL	" "
1700—1	NATHANIEL PIDDINGTON WILLIAM GOODSON	" "
1702—3	RALPH RICE RICHARD BRYERS	" "
1704—7	THOMAS ADAMS JOHN GREEN	" "
1708—10	EDMUND DORRELL JOHN PERKINS	" "
1711	ROBERT TERRY JOHN CRAKER	" "
1712—13	ROBERT TERRY JOSEPH STANBRIDGE	" "
1714	THOMAS RICE JOHN CRIPPS	" "
1715	JOHN MATHEW RICHARD WATKINS	" "
1716	JARVIS HARRIS JOHN FELLOWS	" "
1717	WILLIAM CRAKER THOMAS GREEN	" "
1718	THOMAS SHAKELL THOMAS MILES	" "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1719	THOMAS SHACKELL WILLIAM STRATFORD	Church Warden's Accounts
1720—22	RALPH RICE FRANCIS TAYLOR	," "
1723—5	RICHARD ACOME FRANCIS TAYLOR	," "
1726	ROBERT TERRY JOHN CRIPPS	," "
1727	ROBERT TERRY THOMAS FELLOWS	," "
1728—9	JOHN COXSON WILLIAM HOWS	," "
1730	CHRISTOPHER WEBB JOHN COXSON	," "
1731	CHRISTOPHER WEBB THOMAS HARRISON	," "
1732—3	THOMAS HARRISON THOMAS BETT	," "
1734	JOHN MONTAGUE THOMAS FELLOWS	," "
1735	JOHN MONTAGUE JOHN GREEN	," "
1736—7	JOHN GREEN JOHN FRANKLIN	," "
1738	JOHN GREEN THOMAS ADDAMS	," "
1739—40	THOMAS ADDAMS WILLIAM PERKINS	," "
1741	THOMAS HARRISON RICHARD GREEN	," "
1742	THOMAS HARRISON GEORGE KIRBE	," "
1743—4	JOHN DOVER RICHARD ACOME	," "
1745	JOHN HILL JOHN WOODMAN	," "
1746	THOMAS FELLOWS WILLIAM ADDAMS	," "
1747	THOMAS GURNEY WILLIAM ADDAMS	," "
1748—9	JOHN FRANKLIN JOHN GREEN	," "
1751	THOMAS HARRISON JASPER ROBBINS	," "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1752	JOHN GREEN JASPER ROBBINS	Church Warden's Accounts
1753	JOHN GREEN JOHN ALLEN	" "
1754	THOMAS HARRISON THOMAS ADDAMS	" "
1755	THOMAS ADDAMS THOMAS HARRISON	" "
1756	JOHN FELLOWES THOMAS GROVES	" "
1757—8	JOHN FELLOWES, Jun. WILLIAM RICE	" "
1759	THOMAS GURNEY THOMAS ADDAMS, Jun.	" "
1760	THOMAS ADDAMS, Jun. THOMAS GURNEY	" "
1761—2	JOHN GREEN THOMAS LANDSDELL	" "
1763	JOHN HILL, Sen. JASPER ROBBINS, Sen.	" "
1764	JOHN HILL, Sen. JOHN ALLEN	" "
1765	RICHARD GREEN THOMAS BETT	" "
1766	RICHARD GREEN ROBERT BURNHAM	" "
1767	JOHN GREEN ROBERT BURNHAM	" "
1768—70	JASPER ROBBINS THOMAS GRACE	" "
1771	THOMAS LANDSDELL JAMES CRAKER	" "
1772	THOMAS LANDSDELL JOHN BRICKNELL	" "
1773	JOHN FRANKLIN JOHN BRICKNELL	" "
1774	JASPER ROBBINS GEORGE RAWLINSON	" "
1775	JOHN FELLOWS WILLIAM HITCHCOCK	" "
1776	JOHN ROSE JOHN RICHARDSON	" "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1777—8	JASPER ROBBINS EDMUND THOMS	Church Warden's Accounts
1779	RICHARD GREEN MATHEW RIDGWAY	" "
1780	RICHARD GREEN JOHN BETT	" "
1781	WILLIAM GREEN JOHN BETT	" "
1782	THOMAS ADDAMS WILLIAM ROSE	" "
1783	JONATHAN RAWLINSON THOMAS GRIFFIN	" "
1784	EDMUND THOMS JOHN GREEN	" "
1785	JASPER ROBBINS THOMAS GRACE	" "
1786	THOMAS GRACE, Sen. WILLIAM HITCHCOCK	" "
1787	WILLIAM HITCHCOCK THOMAS GRACE	" "
1788—91	JASPER ROBBINS WILLIAM GREEN	" "
1792	THOMAS GRACE, Jun. JOHN BETT	" "
1793	THOMAS GRACE, Jun. THOMAS GRIFFIN	" "
1794	WILLIAM JESSOP JOHN DEELEY	" "
1795—6	WILLIAM JESSOP MATTHEW RIDGWAY	" "
1797—8	THOMAS GRACE JASPER ROBBINS	" "
1799	JOHN MORTIMER THOMAS REEVES	" "
1800	JOHN MORTIMER THOMAS GRACE	" "
1801	RICHARD GREEN THOMAS MOBERLY	" "
1802—4	THOMAS GRACE THOMAS WOODMAN	" "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1805—7	THOMAS GRACE JOHN ROSE	Church Warden's Accounts
1808—9	JOHN ROSE THOMAS MOBERLEY	" "
1810	JOHN ROSE, Sen. THOMAS MOBERLEY	" "
1811—15	JOHN ROSE, Sen. SAMUEL KING	" "
1816	JOHN ROSE, Sen. THOMAS GRACE	" "
1817—21	CHARLES KING THOMAS GRACE	" "
1822	RICHARD TUCKWELL THOMAS GRACE	" "
1823	THOMAS WEEDON WILLIAM ROSE	" "
1824	BENJAMIN SIMONS JOSEPH COCKE	" "
1825—26	CHARLES KING THOMAS WEEDON	" "
1827—28	CHARLES KING JOHN FLOWERS	" "
1829	CHARLES KING HENRY MONK	" "
1830	CHARLES KING CHRISTOPHER ROADS	" "
1831—2	CHARLES KING JOHN BAYLIS	" "
1833—6	CHARLES KING CHRISTOPHER ROADS	" "
1837	CHARLES KING RALPH ADAMS	" "
1838—9	WILLIAM DENCHFIELD CHRISTOPHER ROADS	" "
1840—1	THOMAS KING JAMES ELKERTON	" "
1842	RALPH ADAMS RICHARD JONES	" "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAMES.	REFERENCE.
1843	RALPH ADAMS / JOHN LANGDON	Church Warden's Accounts
1844	JOHN LANGDON / RALPH ADAMS	" "
1845—8	JOHN LANGDON WILLIAM COANEY	" "
1849	JOHN LANGDON GEORGE HOMAN	" "
1850—1	WILLIAM COANEY GEORGE HOMAN	" "
1852—3	RALPH ADAMS GEORGE HOMAN	" "
1854—61	RALPH ADAMS JOHN PAYNE	" "
1862—65	THOMAS GRIFFIN GOSS JOHN PAYNE	" "
1866—76	THOMAS GRIFFIN GOSS GEORGE BELGROVE	" "
1877—79	GEORGE BELGROVE GEORGE ALFRED SIMS	" "
1880	GEORGE BELGROVE FRANCIS QUARTERLEY	" "
1881	GEORGE BELGROVE PHILIP GEORGE DODWELL	" "
1882—8	JAMES GOSS PHILIP GEORGE DODWELL	" "
1889—96	JAMES GOSS FREDERICK WEBB	" "
1897	FREDERICK WEBB FREDERICK PAYNE	" "
1898	FREDERICK WEBB JOHN FLOWERS	" "
1899—1903	CHARLES BUTLER JOHN FLOWERS	" "
1904—5	CHARLES BUTLER JOHN THOMAS GRACE	" "
1906—28	CHARLES BUTLER THOMAS GRIFFIN GOSS	" "
1929	THOMAS GRIFFIN GOSS EDWIN HARRIS	" "

VI. CLERKS AND SEXTONS.

The episcopal visitations for 1607 state that "time out of mind of man" the Clerk's wages had always been a quarter of corn yearly.¹

In the eighteenth century terrier (1724), quoted above,² the Clerk was apparently provided with a house, and received the modest salary of four pence a year. He was chosen by the Rector or Minister in charge, but the parish were responsible for appointing the Sexton whose duty it was "to look after the Clerk" for which he was paid the annual sum of £1. 6. 8, and 10/- extra for ringing the bells.

The following is a list of some of the Waddesdon Parish Clerks:—

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1610	JOHN HODGES	Wad. Terrier, 1724
c. 1640—75	WILLIAM DELAFIELD	Church Wardens' Accounts Wad.
before 1690—1702	THOMAS CURTOIS	Wad. Parish Reg.
1705—48	JOHN BUTLER, Sen.	Ch. Wardens' A/c. & Tombstone
1750—91	THOMAS HOMAN ³	Par. Reg. & Ch. Wardens' A/cs.
1791—1814	JOSEPH HARLAND	" " "
1814—42	WILLIAM HOLMAN	" " "
1842—53	ROBERT WALKER	" " "
1853—63	CHARLES WALKER	" " "
1863—83	JOHN KIBBLE	" " "
1883—92	JOHN HOLLAND	" " "
1892—1920	JONAH CRIPPS	" " "
1920—	CHARLES SKINNER	" " "

¹ Cf. Chap. VIII, p. 89.

² Cf. Appendix A II.

³ Died Dec. 7, 1791, Par. Reg.

VII. BOOKS IN POSSESSION OF THE CHURCH.

1. REGISTERS.

Oldest Register.

Baptisms, 1541—1733
Marriages, 1538—1734
Burials, 1538—1734

Second Book.

Baptisms, 1735—1812
Marriages, 1735—1753
Burials, 1735—1811

Marriage Registers.

1754—1763
1763—1774
1774—1781
1781—1790
1790—1799
1800—1812
1813—1837
1837—1883
1883—1911
1911—1926
1926—present day

Burial Registers.

1813—1869

1869—present day

Baptisms.

1813—1842

1843—1877

1877—1890

1890—1904

1905—1923

1923—present day.

Banns of Marriage.

1882—1906

1906—present day.

Westcott Registers.

Baptisms, 1868—present day

Burials, 1871— „ „ „

Marriages, 1870— „ „ „

2. CHURCH WARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

1690—1749

1751—1837

1838—1920

1920—present day

3. OVERSEERS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

1688—1715

VIII. BOOKS IN POSSESSION OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.

Overseers Account Books.

1728—1733¹
 1733—1746
 1799—1803
 1803—1806
 1806—1808
 1817—1821
 1821—1824
 1826—1829
 1829—1832

Accounts of Mr. Lewis Ffetto's Charity.

1732—1846

Vestry Minute Books.

1814—1823
 1823—1826
 1826—1831
 1845—1894

Deeds, Papers, etc.

- (i) Conveyance of land at Westcott from John Cripps to John Becke, Jan. 1st, 1646.
- (ii) Conveyance of a piece of land at Wescott from John Beck to Edmund Bett, July 30th, 1702,
- (iii) Copy of the Will of Richard Parslow, 1722.
- (iv) Certificates, Surrenders, etc.
- (v) Form notifying a Committee of the House of Commons of enclosures made 1800.

There are also Rate Books, Surveyors Books, etc.

¹ Part of a larger book.

B. OVER WINCHENDON CHURCH.

I. VICARS.

VICARS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
James ...	... 1226—7 ...		Prior and Convent of St. Frideswide ...	L.R.S., vi, p. 72
Martin de Nntleya ...	... 1231—2 ...	died 1260—1 ...	" "	L.R.S., vi, p. 38 & 87
Michael ...	... 1260—1 ...	died 1271 ...	" "	L.R.S., xx, p. 237
Hugh de Dersette ...	... 10 May, 1271 ...		" "	L.R.S., xx, p. 248
Richard ...	... died c. 1314 ...			
Geoffrey de Hedesore ...	21 Oct., 1314 ...	resigned ...	" "	Reg. ii, f. 186d
Robert de Whelpyngton ...	24 Oct., 1316 ...	resigned for exchange...	" "	Reg. ii, f. 188d
John de Chilmerk, Rector of Church of St. Agnes near Aldersgate, London.	28 June, 1323 ...		" "	Reg. iv, f. 328d
William de Burstall, of Bradenham, dio. Lincoln ...		resigned c. 1348—9 ... for exchange		
Philip de ——————	25 Jan., 1348—9 ...	died c. 1349	" "	Reg. ix, f. 282d
Ralph Serle of Caysho ...	22 July, 1349 ...	resigned 1350 ...	The King	Reg. ix, f. 285d

VICARS, CONTINUED.

VICARS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
Robert Gylot ¹ , of Wormenhale	11 Nov., 1350	... resigned c. 1361	... Prior and Convent of St. Frideswides, ...	Reg. ix, f. 295
John Teft	... ...	26 Jan. 1361—2	... "	Reg. ix, f. 322
Thomas Hytchecokk ² of dio. of Worcester.	12 Sept., 1392	... died c. 1412	... Prior of St. Frideswides ³	Reg. xi, f. 406
John Wyse	... ...	23 Nov., 1412	... resigned c. 1447	Reg. xiv, f. 452
William Furmir	... ...	11 Sept., 1447	... "	Reg. xviii, f. 194
Sir John Hawell ⁴	... ...	1 July, 1462	... died c. 1471	Reg. xx, f. 265
Sir John Stodely, Canon regular	31 July, 1471	... died 1502, buried Chancel Over Winchendon	... "	Reg. xx, f. 275
Sir George Norton ...	...	... died c. 1511	...	
Sir John Wendilberry, Canon of St. Frideswides.	26 July, 1511	resigned on pension of £3 per ann. from his successor	... "	Reg. xxiii, f. 348
Sir Richard Forster	... 10 March, 1530—1	... died c. 1557	... Dean & Canons of Cardinal College, Oxford	Reg. xxvii, f. 213
Anthony Evans	... ...	18 Oct., 1557	... John Goodwin	Bodleian, Bucks, Inductions
George Chapman	... ... presented 5 Nov., 1560	...	... "	Lipscomb, Vol. II, p. 569
John Taylor	... ... Vicar in 1584, 1601 ... and 1603	...	... "	L.R.S. xxiii, 48, 205, 273

VICARS, CONTINUED.

VICARS.	INSTITUTED.	VACATED.	PATRONS.	REFERENCE.
James Mawde, M.A.	... 2 Aug., 1604	...	Francois Goodwin, Knt.	Reg. xxx, f. 229
Gabriel Wilkinson, M.A.	... 20 Nov., 1606	still Vicar 1614	...	Reg. xxx, f. 295
Matthew Walkden, M.A.	... 5 Sept., 1615	...	...	Bishops Certificates
Samuel Fyssher, M.A.	... 12 Dec., 1621	...	...	Bishops Certs.
Henry Walkden, B.A.	... 30 Dec., 1629	...	...	Pres. Deed 1621/12
George Burches, M.A.	... 14 Nov., 1633	...	...	...
Thomas Gilbert	...	ejected 1662	...	Calamy Non. Mem.
John Sproston, M.A.	... 12 Jan., 1662—3	...	died c. 1667	Originals Vol. I, p. 309
Richard Woolhouse, M.A.	... 18 Dec., 1667	...	before 1697	Reg. xxxii, f. 24d.
Nathaniel Smalley ...	... 25 Jan., 1714—15	...	before 1723	Reg. xxxiii, f. 94d.
Thomas John Williams, M.A.	... inducted 12 Oct., 1879 ...	resigned	The Duke of Marlborough	Reg. xxxvi, f. 246d.
Henry William Yule, D.C.L.	... 1898	died	...	...
James Edmund Gamul Farmer, M.A.	... 1905	resigned	...	...
George Dixon, B.A.	... 1921	...	...	...

II. CURATES AND SEQUESTRATORS.

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1697—1703	LAURENCE KINGFORD	Episcopal Visitations
1727	HENRY BECHER	Church Registers
1727—43	GEORGE SALTER	Episcopal Visitations and Church Registers
1744—66	JOHN STEVENS	" "
1770	HENRY LOFT	" "
1773	MR. STOCKINGS	" "
1778	JOSH SMITH	" "
1779—91	GEORGE HARRY CHITTY	" "
1790—1810	JOHN TERRY	" "
1810—1820	WILLIAM PERRY	" "
1821—1879	FREDERICK COX	Church Registers

III. CHURCH WARDENS.

The following is a list of some of the Church Wardens up to the end of the eighteenth century :—

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1540	EDMUND BULL THOMAS ADAMS	Epis' Visitation 1540, f. 69d
1604	THOMAS BULL JOHN POLLIN	Transcripts Lincoln
1605	ROBERT BRAUGHTON WILLIAM SCARLET	" "
1610	ROBERT BRAUGHTON WILLIAM SCARLET	" "

CHURCH WARDENS—*Continued.*

YEAR.	NAME.	REFERENCE.
1611	JOHN BULL RICHARD SMITH	Transcripts Lincoln
1612	RICHARD YONGE	„ „
1613—14	RICHARD YONGE EDMUND BULL	„ „
1686	JOHN YOUNG	Church Registers
1703	JOHN YOUNG — CRIPPS	Parish Papers Wad.
1713	AARON GEORGE	„ „
1726—36	THOMAS SMITH,	Church Registers
1737	SAMUEL NEWTON	„ „
1749	SAMUEL NEWTON	Terrier Lincoln
1760	WILLIAM SCOTT	„ „
1763	WILLIAM READ BENJAMIN BATES	„ „
1771	THOMAS WEEDON	Parish Papers Wad.
1775	SAMUEL NEWTON	„ „
1782	WILLIAM READ	Certificates Wad. Parish
1784	THOMAS CHAPMAN	„ „
1806	JOHN PAGE	Terrior Lincoln
1809	GAMALIEL HODGKINSON BOBART	„ „
1822	THOMAS REEVES	„ „

¹ Buried Over Winchendon, 15 Dec., 1743.

C. OLD FIELD NAMES.

In days when most of the land in England was still unenclosed we do not expect to find many references to the names of fields. No doubt some of the field names mentioned in sixteenth and seventeenth century documents, such for instance as "Cokestyle," "Brachfield," "Gosbourne," and others, go back to mediæval times.

The earliest reference to the names of fields which we have been able to discover comes from a list of the customary services of the tenants of Over Winchendon Manor, date c. 1380. It is there stated that Elis de Winchendon holds one acre called "Grasaker" and a pratum (meadow) called "Emede." The Manorial Court Rolls for Waddesdon do not go back earlier than 1450, and by that time the movement for the enclosure of land had already begun. The first field to be mentioned by name in the Court Rolls is one known as "Cowpers"—a piece of ground evidently tenanted by the Cowper family who for at least a century and a half had resided in the parish.

About this time many enclosures were being made. As we have already stated the Goodwins made ten enclosures on a large tract of arable land at Winchendon, known as "Cokestyle,"¹ and others were made later in the same century.

The following is a list of the names of some of the fields which it has not been found possible to identify. Others will be found, with dates, on the map at the end of the book:—

NAME.	DATE.	REFERENCE.
Wretchewyke	1539	Letters & Papers Foreign & Domestic p. 251
Blakenhull Close ₂	1540	Gibbs Miscellanies p. 32
Newe Close ₃	"	" "
Court Closes	"	" "

¹ Cf. Chap. X, p. 132.

² This was at Westcott. It was in the tenure of John Goodwin and had previously belonged to the Monastery of Bisseter. Cf. Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic 1540, p. 116–282 (III).

* It lay to the North side of "Blakenhull."

NAME.	DATE.	REFERENCE.
Bush Leys	"	Gibbs <i>Miscellanies</i> p. 32
Blakedown	"	" "
Littledowne	"	" "
Seine Piece	"	" "
Shipslade	"	" "
Gibden Seche	"	" "
Lobba Leys	"	" "
Bowens Leys	"	" "
Pulpit Acre	"	" "
Gilden Lease, ¹	"	" "
Shiful Furlonge	1542	Manorial Court Rolls. Add. Rolls B.M. No. 47359
Middle Furlonge	"	" "
Gosefield, ²	1590	Warmstone Deeds
The Cow Pasture	1612	Add. Rolls B.M. No. 47359
Upper Portebroade	"	" "
Semes Furlonge	"	" "
Stidall Field	1646	Conveyance of property from John Cripps to John Becke
Furehill	"	" "
The Vaile	"	" "
Nebeor Furlonge	"	" "
The Lytle Stowe	"	" "
Kouchway Bushes	"	" "
Fakes	"	" "
Hades in Breach	"	" "
Yead in Hades	"	" "
Saltwell	"	" "
Gesthill	"	" "

From the Church terriers and other documents belonging to the seventeenth century it is clear that the eastern half of Waddesdon parish was divided into four large tracts of arable land. Two of these, Staplefield and Brachfield, lay to the north of the Akeman Street, and the others, Warmstone Field and Gosbourne, to the south. In addition there were the common pastures or Cowleys and various small closes. The terriers of 1625 state that the Church held certain Copyhold lands. Two of these were ancient and were let respectively to the families of Woods, Hodg and Fisher, and to those of Edwards and Stopp. There were seven other Church Copyholds—those of the Latham, Beacham, Bradley, Judge, Streame, Alley and Olliph families.

¹ Possibly the same as "Golden Knob" which was formerly known as "Golden Leas."

² In Gosbourne.

There seems to have been a dispute as to whether the land known as "Mutton's Piece" belonged to the glebe of the 2nd portion or not. "This land called Mutton's Piece," says the terrier of 1625, "being in all about 20 acres, is in the occupation of Mr. Ross who payeth for the same to the Parsonage of the second portion called Mutton's vis. viij^{d.} a yeare, yet hee p̄tendeth that it is noe glebe land, but part of his copy hould land w^{ch} he houlds of Sir Francis Goodwin. But Mr. Wilkinson hath alwayes laid claime to it as part of his glebe and soe did his p̄decessor Dr. Goodman, and it hath beeene found Parsonage glebe in two survayes, the one taken 1^o Janij Henr Octavi 34^o the other Decemb 22 et 23 Regis Jacobi 5, yet it is still wth held against the will of Mr. Wilkinson now Incumbent."

The divisions of the 4 large tracts of arable land during the seventeenth century seem to have been as follows :—

STAPLEFIELD.

Neydon Furlong	...	...	Terrier of Church Land 1625	
Lordshedg (or New Close hedg)			,	,
Six Acres furlong	...	...	,	,
Ashlong furlong	...	...	,	,
Black Pittes furlong	...	...	,	,
Ten Acres furlong	...	...	,	,
Mead furlong	...	...	,	,
Arslong	...	...	Warmstone Deeds 1692	

BRACHFIELD.

Lord's Hedg furlong	Terrier of Church Land 1625	
Thorn Slade furlong (or Thorn Hill furlong)	,	,
Green end furlong (or The Green)			,	,
Gullets furlong	,	,
Bryers Hill furlong	,	,
Short Broades	,	,
Thurden Hill	,	,
Mead furlong	,	,
Severedg	,	,
Brach furlong	,	,
Hudd furlong	,	,
Blackenden furlong	,	,
Nether Blackenden	,	,
Goddington Hole	,	,
Garneshill furlong (or Yearnsell)			,	,
Coulston furlong	,	,
Water furlong	,	,

Overshort Broad	...	...	Warmstone Deeds	1625
Gorebroad	...	...	"	1637
Hynd furlong	...	...	"	1637
Kirke Waye	...	...	"	1637
Maynes Lott	...	...	"	1683
Hallow furrow	...	...	"	1692

WARMESTONE FIELD.

Red lands furlong	...	...	Terrier of Church Land	1625
Bean hill furlong	...	...	"	"
Midle furlong	...	...	"	"
Cranwell (or Kernwell) Hedge furlong	...	...	"	"
Nether Tenches (or Tinches) furlong	...	...	"	"
Hill topp furlong	...	...	"	"
Hill topp stile	...	...	"	"
Thissle ditch furlong	...	...	Deed Alban Pygott, Aylesbury Museum 1625.	"
Upper Tenches	...	...	Warmstone Deeds	1637
Corn piece Hedge	...	...	"	1637
Warmstone Hedge	...	...	"	1637
Brownes Ley	...	...	"	1637
Warmstone Leys	...	...	"	1637
Hedge furlong	...	...	"	1640
Compton Linck	...	...	"	1666
Gurneye's Headland	...	...	"	?

GOSEBOURNE FIELD.

The Hill	...	...	Terrier of Church Land	1625
More close	...	...	"	"
Hill Syde	...	...	"	"
Headlands Shooting into Blundman's Waye	...	...	"	"
Frydayes furlong	...	...	"	"
Upper Bottom	...	...	"	"
Lower Bottom	...	...	"	"
Wadesbrook furlong	...	...	"	"
Westminster	...	...	"	"
Wooborneland	...	...	"	"
Stoken Bridge furlong	...	...	"	"
Gosburne Mead (N. side of brook)	...	...	"	"
Gosburne Mead (S. , , , )	...	...	"	"
Preist Acre	...	...	"	"
Worbland Land	...	...	"	"
Waddycroft furlong	...	...	"	"
Lonshill furlong	...	...	"	"
Broadway furlong	...	...	"	"
Green ditch furlong	...	...	"	"
Green end furlong	...	...	"	"
Cotting burns hedg furlong	...	...	"	"
Gullette furlong	...	...	"	"
Mutton's peice	...	...	"	"
Upper Mutton's peice	...	...	"	"
Lower Mutton's peice	...	...	"	"

			Warmstone Deeds	
Dunstead furlong (or Dunstone)			1625	
Moorclose Hedge	...	...	"	1637
Blake furlong	...	...	"	1637
Oban land	...	...	"	1637
Obanland's Hedge	...	...	"	1637
Five Butts ...	...	...	"	1637
The Blake /	...	...	"	1637
Rum Corke	...	...	"	1640
Mutton Green	...	...	"	1648
Woody Croft	...	...	"	1650
Rice's hedge	...	...	"	1683
Jannes Leys	...	...	"	1683
Janes Headland	...	...	"	1683
Gosbarne field	...	...	"	1692
The Gutter (a brook)	...	...	"	1650
Parsonage Headland	...	...	"	1692
The Willows Leys	...	...	"	1732
Crosse furlong	...	...	"	1731
The Lynces	...	...	"	1731
Parkins Leys	...	...	"	1731
Long hill	...	...	"	1731
Parkin's Close	...	...	"	1774

D. A LIST OF FLOWERS FOUND IN THE PARISH OF WADDESDON.

The following list of plants growing in the neighbourhood of Waddesdon has been extracted from "The Flora of Buckinghamshire" and is printed here by kind permission of the Author, Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., D.Sc., L.L.D.

NATURAL ORDER.	GENUS AND SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAME.	HABITAT.
Caryophyllaceæ...	<i>Lychins dioica</i> ...	Red Campion or "Billy Buttons",	Over Winch. and Wad.
Compositæ ...	Asteraceæ. <i>Cirsium prætense</i> ...	Meadow Thistle	Wad. Manor Station
"	Asteraceæ. <i>Serratula tinctoria</i> ...	Saw-wort	Fields near Wad. Station
Cyperaceæ ...	<i>Carex filiva Horuschiæna</i> ...	Gotobed	Meadows bet. Aylesbury and Bicester
"	<i>Carex pallescens</i> ...	Pale Sedge	"
"	<i>Carex panicæa</i> ...	Pink Sedge	"
Gramineæ ...	<i>Avena fatua</i> ...	Wild Oat	Waddesdon
Leguminosæ ...	<i>Genista tinctoria</i> ...	Dyers Green Wood	Nr. Wad. Manor Station
"	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ...	Birdsfoot Trefoil or Cats' Claws or Stockings & Shoes	Nr. Wad. Road Station
Naiadaceæ ...	<i>Butoniæ umbellatæ</i> ...	Flowering Rush	Waddesdon
Orchidaceæ ...	<i>Orchis Morio</i> ...	Green Winged Orchis	"
Rosaceæ ...	<i>Prunus institia</i> ...	Wild Bullace	"
"	<i>Spireæ filipendula</i> ...	Dropwort	Near Railway
"	<i>Posteriorum officinæ</i> ...	Great Burnet	Near Station
Salicaceæ ...	<i>Salix Smithiana</i> ...	Whin	Waddesdon
"	<i>Populus tremula</i> ...	Aspen	"
"	<i>Populus nigra</i> ...	Black Poplar	"
"	<i>Populus Serotina</i> ...	Black Italian Poplar	"
Saxifrageæ ...	<i>Saxi fraga tridactylites</i> ...	Rue-leaved Saxifrage	"
Umbelliferæ ...	<i>Ammiaceæ. Conium Maculatum</i> ...	Hemlock	"
"	<i>Ammiaceæ. Cancalæs Nodosa</i> ...	Knotted Parsley	Over Winchendon
Violaceæ ...	<i>Viola ordorata</i> ...	Sweet Violet	Waddesdon

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"	" D	" 1563, 1576 & 1583
"	47362	" 1606, 1608, 1609, 1613—15 & 1615
"	47363	" 1652
"	47364	" 1649
"	47365	" 1662, 1662, 1662
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